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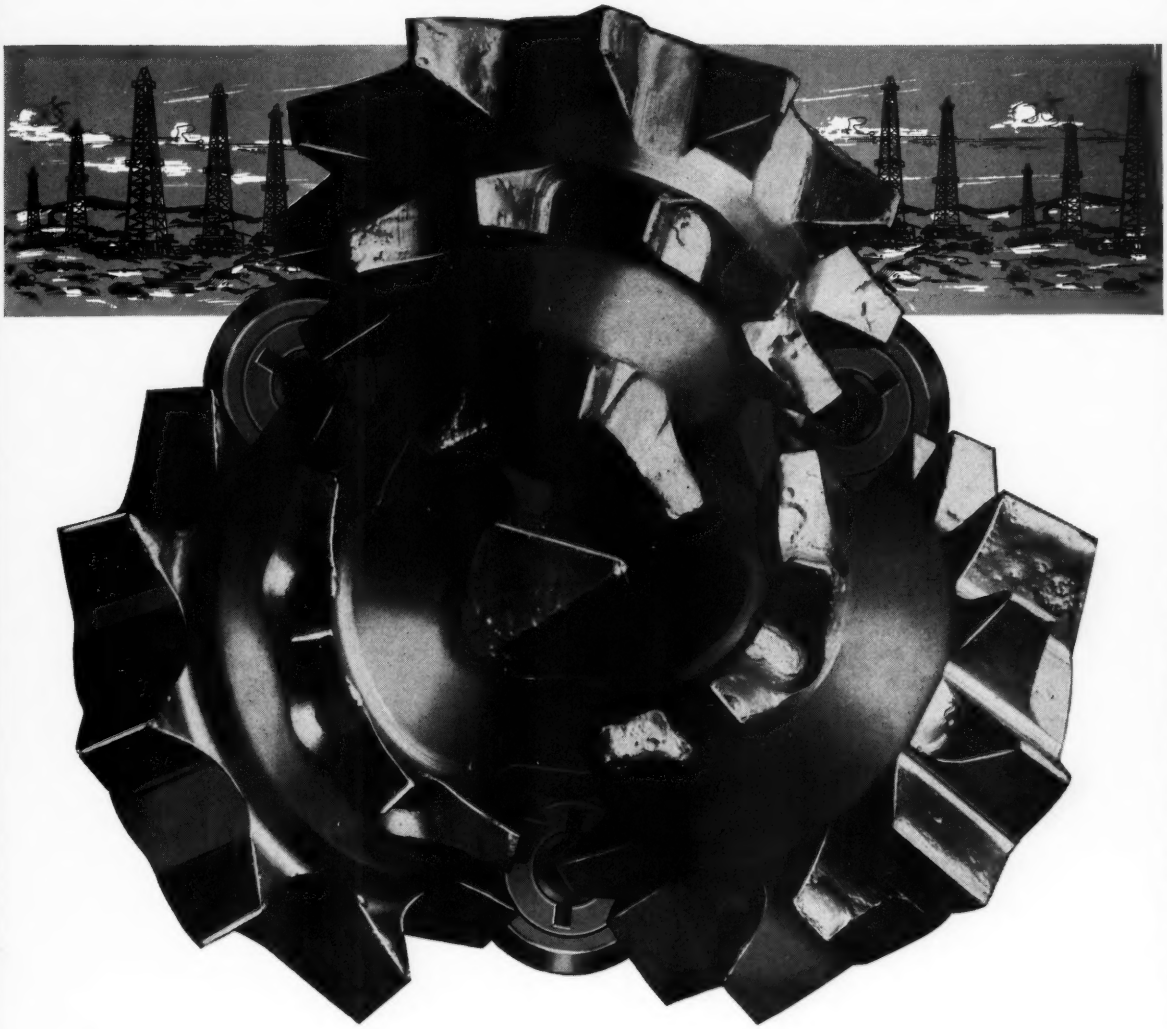

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JULY 1960

33rd Year
Vol. 33
No. 13

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"Energy Supremacy"

Address by Alvin C. Hope, President, Independent Petroleum Association of America At the Annual Meeting Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association, Banff, Alberta, Canada, June 27, 1960

President Wilson—Mr. Chairman—Distinguished guests—Members of P.E.S.A.—and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am indeed honored to be before such a distinguished group, and more especially am I honored to be in Canada, a great neighbor dedicated to principles common to both our nations.

My talk today is on Energy Supremacy. However, before I get into this subject I wish to make brief mention of other items of supremacy which we have. You only need read the headlines today to realize how important all energy forms are to our very existence and security as a nation.

I speak now of supremacy in atomic and nuclear arms—our strategic air command—our atomic submarine fleet, with its polaris missiles, steadily growing—and our aircraft carriers and cruisers capable of launching nuclear bombs. I mention a most important item in the U-2, and I must mention it gives me great comfort. Above all is our ability, under our free enterprise system, to out produce all the communistic countries in all material things.

Then I wish to say that we have over and above all these things a supremacy of the spirit, based on a belief in a Supreme Being. This inherent belief will carry us through any and all ordeals to the end that we will continue as a free enterprise nation and be enabled to maintain all of these supremacies for all time.

When I think of petroleum equipment suppliers, I think of them as belonging to and being part of our great petroleum industry. You are an integral part of the industry just as surely as are the refiners, marketers, transporters and the producers.

Our suppliers go and are on call wherever needed. They establish

Col. Alvin C. Hope

stores in new areas when profits are questionable. The keepers of such stores, and their help, then put themselves out over and beyond the call of duty to serve the drilling-producing industry with supplies.

I would mention too the special type of credit suppliers always have given. So many times, it is not based on balance sheets, but on faith in the individual. Yet I know your experience has justified your faith, and losses have proven to be low.

This is the kind of fraternity that makes me proud to belong to the petroleum industry.

Our industry is a shining example of the contrast between accomplishments of free people and enslaved peoples. The communist world today is able to surpass the free world only in the enslavement of their people, and in their ability to misuse the truth.

All these things I sincerely believe.

Now to discuss Energy Supremacy and its importance to our country and to our survival.

What is energy? Webster gives several definitions, such as, "potential forces," "inherent power," etc. However, the one I am referring to is strength or power efficiently utilized.

Needless to say, the cave man had energy: However, it was all animate or physical energy. Of course, he efficiently exerted this strength for he soon began making progress toward multiplying this energy; the only source of power he initially had available. By use of reason he discovered the fulcrum and hence put his muscular power to more efficient use. He then discovered the art of making fire, and so on until the wheel was discovered. Also, he domesticated draft animals and supplemental power became available for the first time.

Animals coupled to the wheel substantially broadened man's horizons. He could cover more ground, carry more goods, and do more work.

It has been said that until the invention of the steam railway and steamboat, there had been no improvement in the mode of transportation in all recorded history. Washington could move no faster than Caesar: Caesar no faster than Solomon.

So we leave animate energy and come to inanimate energy. Thus we come to the proposition and need of maintaining energy supremacy in today's world. Here I give you statistics on energy consumption of a few countries extrapolated to the year 1959. The figures I give are on energy consumption, including oil, gas, coal, and water power, expressed in gallons of oil, compared with the annual per capita income of certain countries when expressed in dollars.

Per Capita Annual Energy Consumption Gallons of Oil	Country	Per Capita Annual National Income Dollars
2,143	United States	$2,321
1,979	Canada	$1,705
560	Russia	$???
560	Netherlands	$ 559
204	Brazil	$ 229
103	India	$ 72

Unfortunately, we have no figures on the communistic countries, except for Russia. Therefore, we can make no valid comparisons. We do know in these countries, however, that they still measure much of their energy in terms of human endeavor; hence, animate energy, including a form of slavery. They are also large users of animal energy, horses and oxen.

What are the sources supplying this energy demand in the United States? In 1959 they were as follows: oil and gas 71%; coal 25%; and water power 4%.

Now let us go back to 1928 and the figures that then made up energy consumption. We have the following: oil and gas 29%; coal 67½%; and water power 3½%.

Let us see how much oil has been produced in the United States in the last 100 years. Through 1959 we find 67,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil and gas condensate have been produced and that we have a reserve of 40.54 billion barrels at the present time. Since 1946 through 1959 the production of these liquids has been 34.5 billion barrels. Thus more than half of the total production has been in the last 14 years.

Now let us make a forecast. During the next 10 years we must find 45 billion barrels of petroleum liquids (crude and condensate), and during the next 20 years we must find more than 100 billion barrels.

Since records have been kept on natural gas, beginning in 1906, we find a total production of 170 trillion cubic feet. The marketing of natural gas and the demand thereof is rising much more rapidly than the recoverable reserves. Since 1948, demand for natural gas has increased 130 per cent. Through 1959, reserves have risen only 51 per cent. This is an alarming trend.

The United States enjoys energy supremacy by a wide margin as compared with other nations. In Canada energy supremacy is as important as to the United States.

The role of oil and gas in this energy picture constantly is increasing. I, also, would like to say that the coal industry has made great strides and coal will occupy an important place as a basic energy source for the foreseeable future.

How are we going to maintain this national energy supremacy?

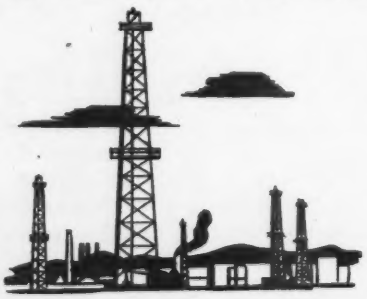
1st—by continuing to improve the techniques of finding and producing oil and gas.

2nd—by keeping the oil and gas depletion provision and intangible provisions in our tax laws.

3rd—amending the 1938 gas bill to free producers and gatherers from utility-type controls, and,

4th—maintaining reasonable import restrictions.

If we can do these things, and refrain from harassing the oil industry and making it a whipping boy, even publicly by the Department of Justice and other governmental agencies, we will once again attract capital to oil instead of causing the flight of capital as is now the case. Thus we will have an economic atmosphere that will inspire confidence to the end that the oil operator will continue to explore. He will feel that he once again may anticipate a profit, and if a profit is made, be proud of the fact that such profit is commensurate with the risks taken and the effort expended.



I wish to emphasize particularly the necessity of maintaining percentage depletion and the intangible write-offs for well drilling. What is depletion? Again, I refer to Webster and find a definition which says, "wasting away of capital."

In connection with capital investment and the depletion provision, I wish to offer the following examples. Suppose I, as a wildcatter, purchased a lease for a thousand dollars and drilled a well thereon. This well happens to be the tenth well in my wildcatting program—and remember only one well in ten wildcats finds oil. This well discovers on this producing unit one hundred thousand barrels of oil. On a cost depletion basis I would be entitled to only one cent a barrel. Thus, without applying the percentage factor, the balance would be subject to ordinary income taxes.

Now suppose this acreage, being of increased value and close to already existing production, was purchased for ten thousand dollars. Subsequent drilling developed a reserve of one hundred thousand barrels. In this case, the purchaser would be entitled to ten cents per barrel cost depletion. Continuing this line of reasoning, suppose the acreage was proven and the purchaser paid one hundred thousand dollars for the tract. He then would be entitled to a dollar per barrel cost depletion.

I propose and emphatically claim that I, as a wildcatter, in this instance should be entitled to at least as much depletion as the big money investor. Certainly he has taken virtually no risk while I have indeed taken a tremendous risk. In addition to taking this risk, I literally have discovered and will put into the channels of commerce a commodity which next to food and

clothing is the most necessary commodity to sustain our economy.

Incidentally, with forty gravity oil at its present price and with the present 27½% depletion rate, the depletion permitted in the stated case would approximate one dollar per barrel.

We in IPAA estimate that gasoline would sell at five cents more per gallon if depletion were to be eliminated. Other products would be at a commensurate higher price. Thus, we can see that it is the consumer who is in fact enjoying the real benefits of depletion.

As a further example of how the consumer is benefited, take the matter of gasoline. Gasoline today is selling, exclusive of taxes, for essentially the same price as 25 years ago. Yet, gasoline today is a much improved product. One gallon of gasoline will furnish 40% more energy today than it would in 1935.

I also wish to emphasize the need of amending the 1938 gas bill so that the producers and gatherers of natural gas are free from utility control by the Federal Power Commission. Further exploration for natural gas will not go forward with normal vigor if the industry is so fenced in with unnecessary and unworkable regulations. Already the demand for gas is going up alarmingly faster than the reserves, and the cloud of regulatory confusion now hanging over the industry is a decided contribution toward this trend.

We have high hopes that Congress will remedy this glaring shortcoming through corrective gas legislation during the year 1961.

Members of PESA have thousands of smaller independent oil and gas producers as customers. Without detracting from the importance of the larger industry units, as certainly we need and must have the large companies, I wish to point out that the small producer is the first hit by the crippling effects of federal regulation. He does not have the organization nor the know-how to cope with bureaucracy. He has no battery of lawyers to argue his rate cases. In many cases, in fact, he has no alternative except to quit business. Any condition which removes even one hopeful explorer from the ranks of those who are willing to risk the hazardous search for oil and gas reduces the chance of adding to our reserves and hastens the day of inadequate consumer supplies.

Likewise, should the depletion provision be reduced or eliminated, the ranks of small producers would be seriously decimated. Many hundreds of small producers would be on their way out. Their properties would be acquired by the larger companies which would take cost depletion at a figure larger than the depletion rate. The government thus would ultimately lose revenue, but, more important, the country would lose vitally important numbers of searchers for oil and gas to meet future demands.

Now I wish to present to you a plea that the oil industry needs to close ranks and must do so if we are to get our great industry back on the proper constructive course.

Certainly, the producer of oil and gas, the refiner, and the marketer must, indeed, pause, re-evaluate, and close these ranks without further delay.

And in this connection, I wish to say also that you gentlemen as petroleum equipment suppliers fit into and become an integral part of this industry. You, of course, see the ragged holes in our ranks, and you, in turn, I know will do everything within your power not only to help close these holes, but will also go over and beyond this.

I wish to briefly mention the necessity of maintaining reasonable import restrictions on crude oil and products into the United States. We in the IPAA have a slogan—"There is no Security in Foreign Oil for the Defense of Our Own Borders." This slogan is just as appropriate for Canada as it is for the United States, and, again, I wish to emphasize the fact that we are completely and irrevocably tied to Canada for defense and, hence, Canadian oil becomes an item necessary to our joint defense.

Accordingly our government is exempting overland transported, Canadian oil into the United States under our mandatory import program. We are, of course, confident that Canada will be cautious to the extent that her crude will not displace an unnecssary amount of our own crude markets.

Look at a world map and see how close the Middle East is to Russia. It is here the big oil reserves are today. They are presently being produced by American and European operators. When and if the die is cast and a war flares, these tremendous reserves cannot be secured to us. The most we can hope to do is to destroy them and, hence,

Richfield Oil Corp.'s Well A-179 being drilled by Shamrock Drilling Company in Long Beach Harbor Parcel "A." Left to right: Paul Bodermann, driller; Dean Ditwiler, derrick; Jim Doris, cathead; Weldon Scarbough, leadtong; Ed Witcher, racker; Carl Eckard, Atlas Service Co.

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It is this tremendous amount of reserves that is seeking a big part of our ten million barrels of daily oil market. In the Middle East the average production of a well is over five thousand barrels per day. To be dependent on it in an emergency would be folly indeed.

I invite each and every one of you to read, in its entirety, the Cabinet Committee report to the President, signed by the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Labor, and Secretary of Commerce, under date of July 29, 1957, which so completely sets out the need for a reasonable restriction of imports. It is under these recommendations that our present mandatory import program is functioning and must essentially function in this manner in the future.

I plea with all segments of the industry to close ranks so that we will indeed not only save what we have, but also build up this supremacy to the end that once again we are secure should the cold war become a hot war. I say to you, if we lose any part of this supremacy then we are indeed inviting a hot war.

Standard Receives Award

A Conservation Service Award has been presented to the Standard Oil Company of California by the U. S. Interior Department for an "outstanding wildlife conservation program" in which California's Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon and Lassen National Parks were featured.

K. W. Kendrick, regional vice president for Standard, said the parks were the subject of radio broadcasts in October and November heard here and throughout the Western States as part of the company's noted music-education series, "The Standard School Broadcast." The series has an estimated audience of more than 2,300,000 school children.

In his letter of citation to R. G. Follis, chairman of the board of Standard of California, Interior Secretary Fred Seaton acknowledged the company's 1959-60 conservation program (of which the radio series was a part) as "encouraging good citizenship among the youth of our nation."

Standard's prize-winning contribution to the cause of wildlife conservation also involved distribution of some 200,000 posters bearing conservation messages to schools and national parks throughout California and ten other western states.

Gulf Buys Wilshire

Gulf Oil Corporation has acquired Wilshire Oil Company of California, an independent marketer and refiner, headquartered in Los Angeles.

The Wilshire Oil Company operates principally in California. Through its acquisition of Wilshire, Gulf will be able to participate in this fast growing western market for the first time.

Interstate Oil Compact Commission on Imports

The Interstate Oil Compact Commission, closing its 1960 mid-year meeting in Detroit recently urged its 32 member states to insist that foreign oil imports be kept in balance with domestic production.

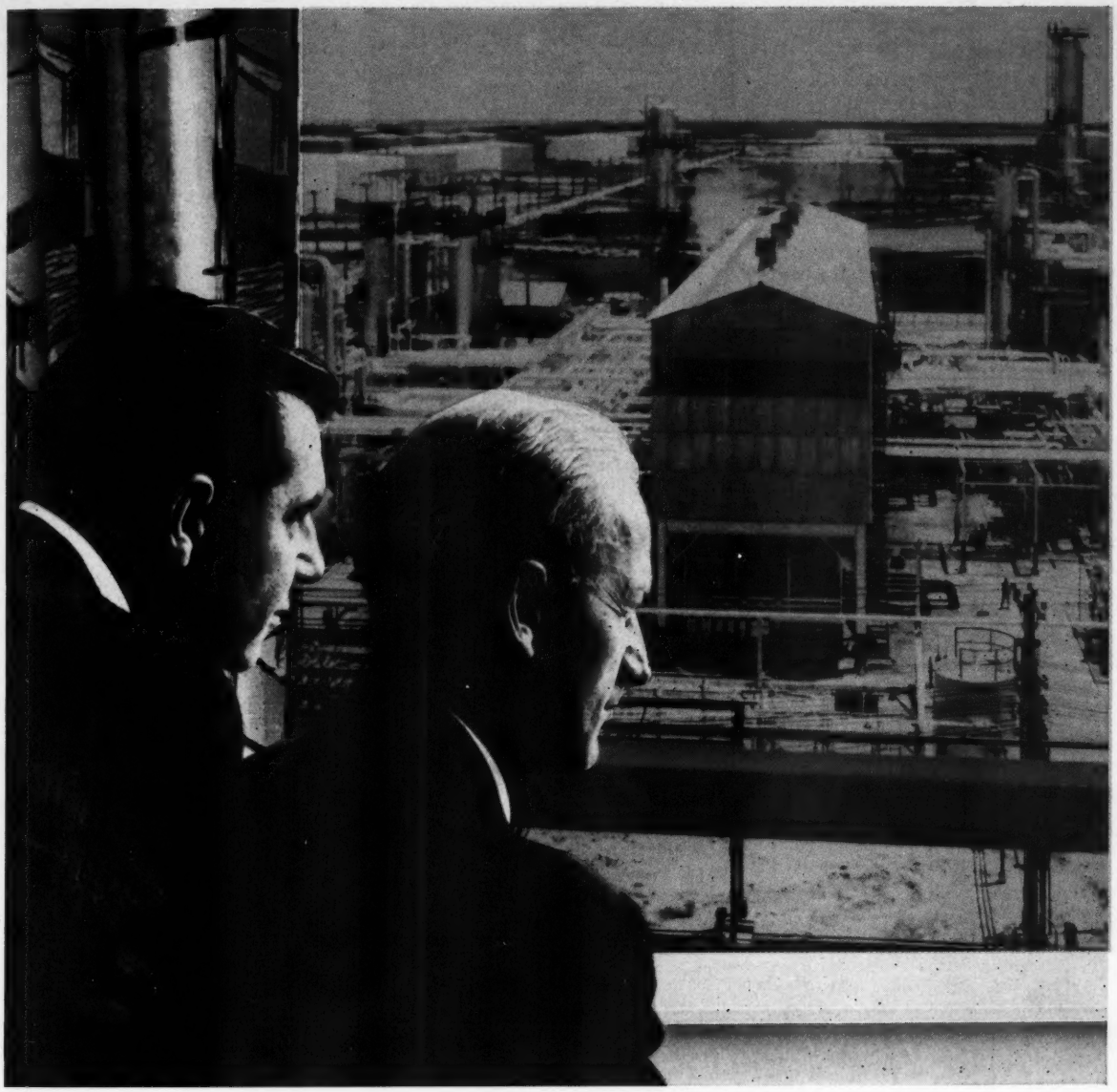
Without mandatory federal imports control, the Commission said in a formal resolution, "it is altogether possible that the conservation of oil and gas by the states could have been broken down by a flood of foreign oil."

"The member states should carefully watch," the resolution said, "to see that the imports of foreign oil are kept in balance with the production of domestic oil and should only supplement, not supplant, the national demand.

"All of the Compact states have been finding it necessary, from month to month, to reduce their allowables, until they are now reaching a point where the low allowables in the Compact states are suppressing development of new oil and the exploration for new reserves."

The states, the resolution said, should watch the ratio of imports to the ratio of domestic production so that when domestic production must be reduced they should insist that imports be reduced. Only in this manner may the industry be encouraged to search for new reserves within the boundaries of the United States.

In another resolution the Commission reiterated its support for national remedial legislation to amend the Natural Gas act, so that the independent producer would be freed from utility type control and so that the production and gathering of natural gas would be exempt from the regulation of the Natural Gas Act.



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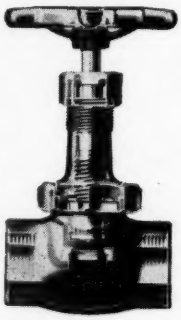

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Urge Los Angeles County Strengthen Rule 62

Western Oil and Gas Association on June 23 urged the Board of Supervisors to strengthen Rule 62, the smog law limiting fuel oil burning, to keep pollution levels down to state health standards and to extend it to be effective all year-round.

The rule now bans the burning of fuel oil of more than 0.5% sulfur content from May through October each year. In addition, industry has been voluntarily switching to natural gas throughout the rest of the year, when the Air Pollution Control Officer (S. Smith Griswold) forecasts smoggy weather.

Howard G. Vesper, association president, pointed out that the State Department of Public Health adopted standards of air purity on December 4, 1959, and that studies had been under way since that time to determine the effectiveness of Rule 62.

In a letter to the Board, he said it was appropriate "to bring the results of that study before the Board" and asked for a hearing to determine "how Rule 62 can be brought into compliance with the State standards."

The request followed a similar recommendation by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the California Manufacturers Association.

Vesper made the following specific recommendations:

1. That Rule 62 be made effective year-round.
2. That the Air Pollution Control Officer be given power to control burning of higher-sulfur fuel whenever there is a likelihood of an approach to the standard for sulfur dioxide set by the California Department of Public Health.
3. That the present voluntary fuel switch be made mandatory year-round.
4. That any switch in fuels, due either to State standards, or to smog prediction, permits the burning of a combination of fuels that does not exceed 0.5% sulfur content.

Vesper pointed out that such a strengthening would result in "restoring free competition between fuels, so that Los Angeles industry can have for 12 months of each year the advantage of the best possible combination of fuels," and at the same time will safeguard the community health throughout the entire year, instead of only six months.

A NEW PLANT RECORD occasioned this sign at Continental-Emsco Company's oilfield equipment facility in Houston. According to U.S. Department of Labor statistics, industries of this type experience an average of 16 disabling injuries with a loss of 700 working days for each million man hours worked. During the period of attaining this record the plant has had as many as 1,000 employees working three shifts.

Charles M. Beeghly, President, J & L Corp. Makes Forecast

The year 1960 will average out to be "a good year" for the steel industry, Charles M. Beeghly, former Youngstown resident and now president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, said recently.

Speaking at a breakfast meeting of the Youngstown Ohio Area Chamber of Commerce, Beeghly said that his own company, the nation's fourth largest producer, expects to end the year with an average ingot operating rate of 80 per cent of capacity.

Beeghly based his optimistic forecast for the industry on "the activity rates of the industries which represent our principal customers. Their production and sales forecasts support this conclusion."

Auto industry forecasts for 1960, said Beeghly, suggest a total auto output of at least 6 to 6.5 million passenger cars.

Other industries which Beeghly said represent good 1960 markets for steel are the container, construction, and machinery industries. All three, he said, will require increased quantities of steel this year as compared with 1959.

The principal exceptions to the upward trend in steel consumption are the oil and gas industry and the farm machinery industry, Beeghly said. "The oil and gas industry is proving to be a particular disappointment this year in terms of requirements for tubular products . . . The combination of smaller demand for oil country pipe and tubing plus foreign competition is having an effect on domestic pipe production this year."

Mr. Beeghly said that he did not want to detract from his optimistic view of steel in the 1960s by overemphasizing the problem of foreign competition.

"It is here to stay," he said. "We can limit its growth by more aggressive and imaginative production and sales planning. Management also needs and expects to get the support of labor in meeting this competition from overseas."

The long-range outlook for steel is optimistic, Beeghly said. Some of the reasons he cited were:

1. Per capita consumption of steel will increase to 1,120 pounds by 1970, a rise of 28 per cent.

2. Scientists and engineers will continue to invent new things requiring the use of steel.

3. Increased activity in research and development is resulting in new steels for new end use requirements, and in new and more efficient steelmaking and other processes.

As an example of one of J&L's steelmaking processes, Mr. Beeghly referred to the new basic oxygen steelmaking furnaces which J&L now operates at its Aliquippa, Pa., Works, and which are being installed at the Cleveland Works.

"At our oxygen furnace shop at Aliquippa," he said, "in the month of May, we produced steel at an average rate of 111 tons per hour. Compare this with approximately 40 tons per hour which is the best average rate of production in the most modern open hearth shop."

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Socony Mobil Forms Chemical Company

Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., recently announced creation of Mobil Chemical Company, an operating division that will carry on broad-scaled activity in the petrochemical industry both in the United States and overseas.

Named president of the new chemical organization was Paul V. Keyser, Jr., currently a senior vice president of Socony Mobil. He becomes an executive vice president of the parent corporation.

Mobil Chemical will begin forming its staff immediately, the announcement stated.

Socony Mobil's president, Albert L. Nickerson, described the move as "a good deal more than a reorganization." He said the company needed a "flexible organization to concentrate exclusively on the profit-making potentials in chemicals." He would not predict in what directions the new enterprise might go, but said Mobil Chemical Company could make and sell new products and undertake joint ventures with others. "No avenues are closed," he said.

At the present time the sale of chemicals and related products accounts for some $90,000,000 of Socony Mobil's annual gross income.

The announcement indicated that the company is gearing for intensified effort in the highly competitive but profitable chemicals field. Mobil Chemical Company will not be limited as to types of products, it was stated.

The new company will be responsible for major petroleum chemicals produced at or near Socony Mobil facilities now in existence or under construction. This will include the world's largest high purity ethylene plant now being built at Beaumont, Tex. The plant will have an annual capacity of 380 million pounds of ethylene when completed in 1961, and will form the hub of a chemicals complex with other companies erecting plants to use its products.

Socony Paint Products Company, which carries on the company's paint business, will be a part of Mobil Chemical. Socony Paint has plants in Beaumont, Los Angeles and Metuchen, N.J.

Mobil Chemical Company will be responsible for Socony Mobil's petroleum additive business and for other specialized chemical products.

Paul V. Keyser, Jr., head of the new organization, joined the company in 1930 after obtaining his bachelor's and master's degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the ten years following 1937 he served in management positions within Mobil's research organization. From 1943 to 1947 he was manager of the research and development department at Paulsboro, N.J. In 1947 he was made manager of the company's lubricating department and in 1951, general manager of domestic marketing. Since 1955 he has been a director and has held various executive positions with Socony Mobil; he was elected a senior vice president in 1959 and placed in charge of corporate planning.

George F. James, a director and senior vice president in charge of finance, assumes Mr. Keyser's former corporate planning responsibilities. He becomes senior vice president-planning and finance.

HOWCO No More, It's Halliburton

A name long familiar in oil fields around the world — Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co.—has been changed to Halliburton Company.

More than 99.9 percent of the voting Halliburton stockholders gave formal approval to the new name on June 28th at the company's annual meeting in Duncan, Oklahoma. The change became legally effective on July 5th.

The change was made because Halliburton provides a number of oil field services and products in addition to cementing and because the company has entered other industries to market several products and services originally developed for oil field use.

Calif. Production Service Expands LA Basin Service

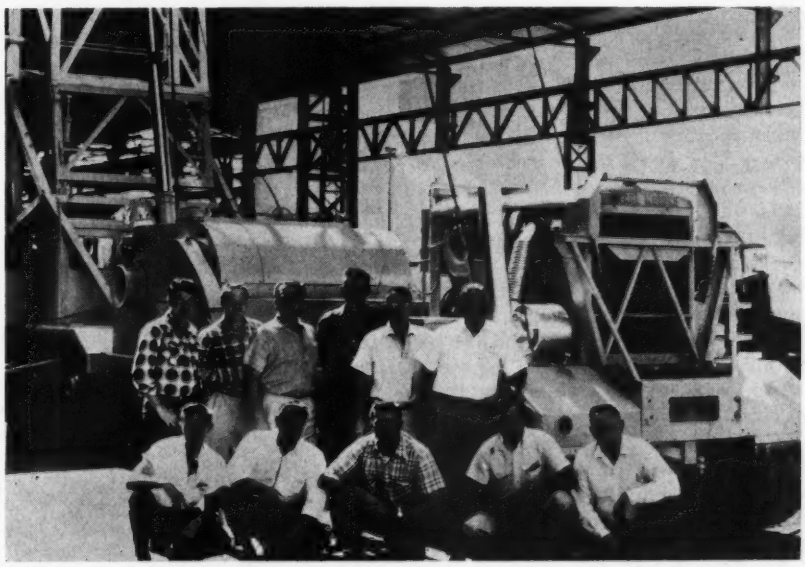
California Production Service, Inc., Los Angeles oil drilling and servicing firm, has announced the expansion of its Los Angeles Basin facilities and the acquisition of Campbell Shell Production Service in Bakersfield.

President Harry H. Hillman said that California Production has purchased two $100,000 Hopper production rigs from The Republic Supply Company of California. They are to be put in service in the Los Angeles Basin area.

Hillman also said that by acquiring the Bakersfield firm, California Production is expanding its operations to include the San Joaquin Valley oil fields. The company currently has 24 drilling and servicing rigs operating in Los Angeles, Ventura County, Orange County, New Mexico and Utah.

H. A. Stonecipher, former division superintendent at Castaic for California Production, will head the Bakersfield Division. He is succeeded at Castaic by J. E. Graves.

California Production Service, Inc. was founded in 1937.



California Production Service's crew takes delivery on one of two $100,000 production rigs purchased recently from The Republic Supply Company of California.

THE GRAPEVINE

By RICHARD SNEDDON

The First Nibble

Some two months prior to this writing we were deep in a game of dominoes at the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles and were in grave danger of being hanged, drawn, and quartered by some quite unprincipled and extremely avaricious opposition, when we were called to the phone. The peril incident to the actual playing of dominoes is minor, of course, compared to the hazards involved in leaving one's hand to be played by the nearest kibitzer. But, anyway, being nothing if not good-natured we merely muttered an explosive drat or two, and bit a large section out of the b's in the telephone directory, before answering.

We Sign Up

It was lucky that we had taken these pacifying measures because the call was from Evelyn Lewis, then of R. J. Eiche & Associates and then program chairman of the local Desk & Derrick Club. (She is now executive secretary to the McKinley Home Foundation and assistant secretary to the McKinley Home for Boys.) Despite persistent rumors that we had been drummed out of the Saddle & Sirloin at Bakersfield for complete oratorical inadequacy, Evelyn offered us a pretty good thing to do a speaking stint on the evening of June 21 when the new officers were to be installed. Because of the children's need for bread and the urgent necessity of getting back into the domino game, we accepted. Incidentally, the precise amount of the bonus stipulation in this deal is being kept secret to avoid arousing the jealousy of prior performers, so fa gooness sex dunt esk!

The Preliminaries

From the moment the contract was signed and approved by our solicitors, Olsen, McBagpipes, Bottomley, and Khrushchev, we began worrying like mad, and thereafter we addressed the ladies of the D&D Club nightly for some six weeks, on a different subject every time and always when we should have been sleeping. The tenants in the apartment above thumped the floor with something that sounded like an old anvil but we were not to be diverted from a worthy purpose by such a pitiful lack of appreciation, so we continued to declaim in sonorous tones and total darkness until we had lost 10 lbs.; the tenants had held a mass indignation meeting; and had sent a representative to the landlord asking for immediate sanctions and reprisals.

Wind-Up

By this time, fortunately, the countdown was almost at an end, and although we hadn't yet recited the same piece twice on any one piece past the first two or three stanzas, the situation was definitely improving. We were now shaking less and were getting short gusts of fitful sleep that were punctuated every few minutes, however, by frightsome nightmares in which at the end we were always dragged, screaming, from a rostrum at the Biltmore Hotel by two powerful men in white suits. On the fateful night, weak and emaciated, we arrived at the Renaissance Room and were so kindly received by Louise Schock, Lois Lewis, and the entire sectarian conventicle that after a very neat introduction by Win Marsh, the lovely Chevronette, who even handled "Wishaw, Lanarkshire" like a native, we blundered through a brief dissertation on words without having to duck a single missile.

Aftermath

From then on the world was a glad song. The tensions had vanished and we were completely restored to subnormal. This, by the way, was a very special evening which featured, besides the installation of officers, awards and encomiums for outstanding contributions during the year just closed. It was all done with the minimum of folderal and there is no question that in the matter of putting on a show with orderliness and dispatch, these D&D gals can give their so-called masters cards and spades. The number one honoree, of course, was the very accomplished Louise Schock who was relinquishing the presidential post after a most successful year, successful obviously not only in the activities and functions of the Club but also in the distinctly wonderful coincidental art of making real friends of her associates during the process. Louise is secretary to Bill Bates, well known Shell Oil Company executive, and she is an altogether nice person, liberally endowed with the sort of special competencies and feminine graces that readily elicit sympathy or stimulate action as the occasion requires. It is easy to understand her popularity!

Presidential Acknowledgment

In replying to the warm expressions of appreciation and affection, delivered very well, incidentally, in behalf of the directors and members, by Lois Lewis, immediate past president, Louise thanked all her assisting officers, committees, and the members in toto for making her tenure of office a most enjoyable and rewarding experience. She was the recipient of more adulation than a coed with a red convertible, and received among other things a gift consisting of a bound volume of "D & D Doings," tastefully bound by art director, Caroline Evans, formerly of Daniel Orifice Fitting Company, and beautifully adorned

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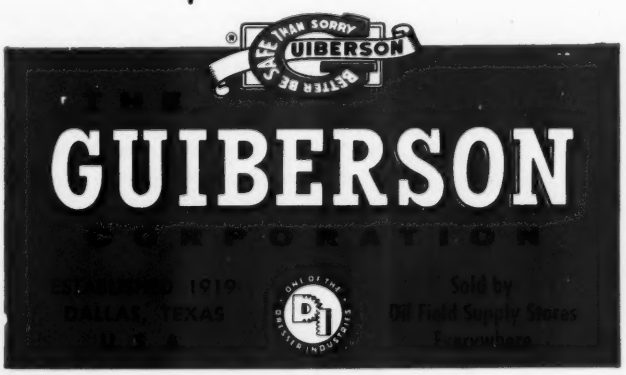

by Frances King, the new prexy. Kay Livada, capable ex-prexy of the local chapter, remembrancer for our good friend Louis Monson, and office manager over at the Tret-O-Lite works, installed the new officers with that fine blending of platform charm and oratorical effectiveness for which she is noted.

Introducing

The new officers are: President, Frances King who reminds Floyd York, Power Rig & Equipment Company higher-up, of his business appointments; first vice president, Nancy Poynor, Joe Gilliland's very attractive girl Friday; second vice president, Zetta Belle Gregg of the Independent Oil Producers' Agency who keeps Les Stockman's affairs in order; recording secretary, Mary Gist, who is office manager for Ehrhart & Associates; corresponding secretary Bonnie Jo Baldwin who keeps W. T. Ilfrey's correspondence straight at Humble Oil & Refining Company; and treasurer, Ruth Garrahan comptometer operator for the House of the Soaring Equus. Others who were featured in the installation ceremony were directors, Ann Delporte, Pathfinder, Petroleum Company; Muriel Oakland, Continental-Emsco; Effie J. Bleakley, California Bank; Helen Holt, Signal Oil & Gas, and, of course, the immediate past president, Louise Schock, who will continue on the Board.

Scribes & Graphists

Because of a poor memory we can't recall who were the fortunate ones to receive the so-called "Bulletin" awards. These were for various types of literary and graphic accomplishment in connection with the Club's magazine, "Desk & Derrick Doings," and the presentations were made by Ann Hargrave of Mobil Oil Company, another able platform propounder. We do remember that Madeline Seelbach, the editor, of this all but perfect publication, received more citations than an Eagle Scout and deserved every one of them. Of course, several were for other people but she did right well all by herself. We also noted that Dorothy Munger was given a special mention for a contribution that was of high excellence. And, if Margaret Martin, didn't get one she was definitely overlooked, for her column, "The Angel's Corner" is a thoroughly professional piece of writing, worthy of inclusion in any top journal. Before leaving this subject our abject apologies to the other deserving awardees whom we missed here.

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OIL FIELD PUMPING UNITS

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V. J. Fawcett

When you buy a gear box (common terminology for gear reducer, speed increaser, etc.) it is a good idea to find out in advance whether the manufacturer builds it in accordance with the standards of the American Gear Manufacturers' Association. Its nameplate should bear the AGMA symbol.

Lufkin is a member of the association and participates in committee work where the standards are shaped, worked and re-worked before voting by the membership takes place.

Although the buyer of a gear stamped "AGMA" is assured of receiving a product that is guaranteed to meet certain standards, he is by no means relieved of the need to search for value. An AGMA gear should never fall below certain minimum standards of design, construction, ratings, etc., but considerable latitude exists among manufacturers of this association, and it will pay a user to thoroughly check and compare things like bearing life, gear brinell, face widths and diameters, shaft materials, case construction.

Lufkin welcomes such evaluations and gladly provides data to assist in making comparisons.

VIC FAWCETT
Pacific Coast Manager
Gear Division

Lufkin FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY

Visitation Time

The entire evening was elevating and enjoyable and we were tickled no end to meet many oil industry friends among what the weaker sex laughingly calls "The weaker sex." Among them were Vicki Hendricksen, the Southern cutie, who will not be dictated to by anyone but Lou Erlich; Jeannette Funston, secretary to Howard Pyle, president of Monterey Oil Company, and a very lovely lady by any species of evaluation; Celie Hanslick who was once our paymaster at Petroleum World, and Ruth Usher who is currently editorial assistant of the same; the Brown sisters, brunette beauties, Marion from Shell and Mabel from Union; Lee Twible from Terminal Drilling Company, easily one of Lore & Lingo's prettiest readers; Ed Millett's erstwhile secretary, Alba Gleason, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies over the years; a pair of mighty modish looking delegates from the Long Beach chapter, to wit, Marion Ramsaur, Long Beach chapter president, and Juanita Daigle; and from Santa Fe Drilling, bringing greetings from the Santa Fe Super-Chief, Joe Robinson, that perennially girlish young lady, Ethel Looper. We could go on and on, thus, ad infinitum, but space is limited, so with more apologies to all the lovelies that have been left out, we must draw this chronicle tc a close. Thanks again to Louise Schock, Evelyn Lewis, Win Marsh, Lois Lewis, and .the many others who helped to quiet the jittering of the butterflies and turn what could easily have been a national catastrophe into a relaxing and completely enjoyable occasion. And to Frances King and all her assisting directors, officers, and committees, congratulations and the most of the best in the coming year!

The Paul Andrews Case

Dropped by the Good Sam Hotel a time or two to see Paul Andrews, the popular Signal Oil & Gas Company engineer, and P.P.P. historian, and found him as proud of his wounds as is a grammar school quarter-back of a bloody nose. Some 16 years ago, Paul was the subject of a delicate lung operation that

Ralph L. Cormany

had never before been attempted, as a result of which he became one of the most famous case histories in the annals of American surgery. The intimate details of this entire anatomical adventure stimulated exciting discussion in medical associations and schools of medical science. X-ray shots of Paul's lungs, through shameless projection in lecture halls and pre-med classrooms all over the country, eventually became as popular as photos of Babe Ruth and Brigitte Bardot. The operation was highly successful and to the amazement of his friends, Paul was soon able to resume such strenuous exercises as dominoes and cribbage without the softening of a single expletive.

The Other Half

That's only half the story! Actually the specialists knew that it was just a matter of time until the other lung would have to receive similar treatment. Accordingly on June 15 last the same surgeon who received the plaudits of his profession for the first foray into the Andrews subsurface, decided it was time to do an encore. Meanwhile, as the medic honed his prinking shears, Paul was sent to the God Sam to be case-hardened or conditioned, like one of these guys who is about to take off into space. He was taught to sit on the edge of the bed in his nightie for hours at a time and to stare straight over the doctor's shoulder into the big blue eyes of the nurse; he learned once again to subsist on a diet of clinical thermometers and pills; to drink water sideways; to brush his teeth with the forefinger of his right hand; and to take a bath in a saucer.

Interior Decoration

When he was thoroughly enured to this routine, a dozen internes swooped in on him, gave him a mickey finn and when he was out colder than a beagle pup's nose, they laid him on the breadboard and practically sawed him in half. It took about 7½ hours for the interior decorator to complete the remodelling but he must have known what he was doing, for when we visited Paul a few days later, he was beautifully stuck together again, was as chipper as a peacock with a freshly painted tail; had put on five pounds; and was wondering why in the heck they wouldn't let him go back to work. All joking aside, Paul has survived a pretty terrific experience in a quite remarkable way and his swift recovery is comforting evidence of the efficacy of modern surgery. By the time this appears in print we expect to find him sufficiently normalized to be flexing his drawing muscles and practising sneers and jeers in preparation for the opening of the fall domino season.

Heads Natural Landmen

We were greatly pleased to note the election of Ralph Cormany, former president of the local chapter, as national president of the American Association of Petroleum Landmen, during the recent convention held here at the Ambassador Hotel. Ralph is a fine chap, whom we have stoutly admired ever since we first became really acquainted with him about 8 years ago. He is a tall handsome fellow with a deep resonant voice, lots of analytical savvy, a burning desire to make a name for himself in the petroleum industry, and a keen sense of humor that keeps his ambitions from becoming obsessions. A native of Beloit, Wis., he attended high school in Milwaukee, and was graduated with a B.A. from Loras College in Dubuque, Ia., in 1942. In 1950 he received his L.L.B. from the Law School, University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo., and is currently a member of the Missouri and California Bars. He served with the United States Marines in the second world war

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for 4 years and did another 18 month hitch in the Korean campaign from which he emerged with the rank of major.

The Oil Story

He began his oil career with Standard of California in 1952 as Southern Division contracts supervisor; left to take over as manager of lands for Hancock Oil Company; and since the merger with Signal Oil & Gas Company has been functioning as administrative assistant to the manager of exploration, with particular reference to land acquisition. He is a popular member of the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles and served a term on its important House Committee.

Final Word

During his college days, Ralph was a grid star of note. While attending Law School, he coached the Rockhurst College team in Kansas City, and was head coach of the Marine Corps team that whipped USC in the Coliseum in late 1951. The Cormanys make their home in Long Beach where Ralph, his lovely lady, Louise, daughter Kimberlin (aged 12), and son Steven (aged 10), are all thoroughly conscious of their civic responsibilities and are doing a very neat job of being pleasantly assimilated into the life of the community.

Here and There

By way of last minute news, Bert Kelly is out of the hospital and hopes to be back on the oil circuit soon. He sends regards to all his friends. Jack Mills, formerly with Sunray is now in the oil and gas division of Citizens National Bank. Tony Alcorn was still prowling around Germany last we heard. Glen Ledingham and family are here on furlough. They are occupying Pete Gardett's home while Pete and his brood are nesting in the Ledingham Manor over in London, England. Art White, who usually fishes in the boneyard for the double five, caught a monater down at La Paz recently. He thought at first he had hooked the Queen Elizabeth, but when he couldn't find the Prince of Edinburgh anywhere near, he knew it must be a swordfish. Congratulations to Leo Newfarmer who has climbed another rung of the success ladder as we have long known he would. He is now in Shell's Houston division, functioning as exploration manager. Milton W. Lewis and Mort Kline, Jr. are now in Suite 514, Quinby Building. On a recent fishing trip into the Sierras, which included Dudley Tower, Ned Babson, Jim McNeill, Bob Bauer, Tom Johnston, Spike Oliphant, Harry Hillman, and Jim Kelley, Bob Bauer showed the boys that besides being an expert on offshore drilling, there isn't much he doesn't know about outdoor cooking. Roy McLaughlin tells us that the Emile Huguenins celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in May. He was chief deputy of the State Oil & Gas Division in San Francisco. Now lives in Inverness, Calif. Harvey Lee is back to work after a bout with the medicos. Just arrived from Texas as we go to press are these well known southern gentlemen, Ed Trout, the Lufkin coon hunter, and Al Zwerneman, the Houston tycoon.

Texaco Makes Statement On Seizure of Property By Cuban Government

Following is a statement by Augustus C. Long, Chairman of the Board of Texaco Inc., commenting on the seizure of the Company's properties by the Cuban Government:

The Cuban Government has ordered Texaco to run Russian crude oil in its refinery at Santiago de Cuba and the Company has refused to comply with this regulation.

Texaco has operated in Cuba for more than 50 years. During that time we have consistently tried to conform to all the laws of the country and to provide an ample supply of petroleum products to our many customers throughout the island. In 1955, under the provisions of law-decree 1758 of 1954, Texaco sought and received authorization from the government to build in Santiago de Cuba a refinery with a capacity of 20,000 barrels daily. Without the assurance of being able to refine its own crude oil, Texaco would not have undertaken the construction of this refinery.

Despite these facts, the Cuban Government during the past six weeks first requested and then demanded that Texaco purchase and refine Russian crude oil. We have consistently advised the Cuban Government that we cannot agree to run in our refinery crude oil from sources other than our own.

In addition to what we consider an improper and illegal request to purchase and refine Russian crude, the Cuban Government has failed to provide the dollar exchange necessary to pay for importations of crude oil to our refinery. In fact, deliveries made over 15 months ago remain unpaid. We have offered to continue our importations provided the Cuban Government supplied the necessary dollar exchange, but it has refused to do so except on condition that we purchase Russian crude oil.

Business conditions in Cuba under the Castro regime have gradually become more and more intolerable, and this action on the part of the Cuban Government is not entirely unexpected. We have not made any attempt to determine the amount of the claim which we will have against the Cuban Government for the seizure of our properties; it will approximate $50 million. Until these properties are returned or our claim is determined, it will not be possible to state what adjustments may be necessary in the Company's reserve or surplus accounts.

Baker Oil Tools Forms Subidiary in Mexico

Baker Oil Tools, Inc., has formed a manufacturing subsidiary in Mexico City, T. Sutter, president, announced recently.

Baker-Herramientas Petroleras, S. A. is scheduled to begin operations by late 1960, the executive said.

"The Mexican government plans a substantial increase in exploration activities over the next few years to keep pace with the increasing demand for petroleum products in that country," he commented. "By manufacturing our products in Mexico, we should gain a greater share of this expanded market than is possible through export trade from the U. S."

About 18 per cent of Baker Oil Tools' consolidated revenues of approximately $26 million currently is derived from export markets. However, this marks the first time the company has operated through a foreign-chartered subsidiary.

"We anticipate that an increasing portion of our total revenues will come from countries abroad," Mr. Sutter said.

J. R. Baker, formerly Baker Oil Tools' chief research engineer, has been named manager for the Mexican operation. H. H. Fisher, Jr., replaces Baker as head of the company's expanded research facility in Houston, Texas.

Don't take the blame for high gasoline taxes!

Your customers don't know how much they're paying in taxes when they buy gasoline!

Public opinion studies have proved this. And these same studies prove motorists *want* to know!

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. . . that they pay about *one dollar* in federal and state taxes for every ten gallons of gasoline!

. . . that they actually pay about a *48% sales tax* on gasoline!

. . . that they actually pay a tax rate on gasoline that's *5 times as high as* the tax rate on luxuries like furs and jewelry!

So, *stop* taking the blame for high gasoline taxes! Every time you have a chance, give your customer these facts.

In California, federal and state gasoline taxes add 10¢ to the price of every gallon!

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of the American Petroleum Institute
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Personalities IN THE NEWS

S. S. "Pete" Parker

Parker New President Of National Subsidiary

S. S. "Pete" Parker, long-time vice president and director of National Tank Company, has moved to California as president and general manager of National Sales Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Tulsa based firm. He will continue to be a director and vice president of National Tank Company. His home will be in San Francisco.

Parker began his career in the oil industry after World War I as a rotary helper for Standard Oil Company of California. In later years he worked for W. O. Todd, George F. Getty and the Stone Drilling Corporation, now the Hydril Company.

In 1937, Parker joined National Tank Company, moving to Dallas where he directed and managed National's North and West Texas and New Mexico operations. During this 23-year period he made many valuable contributions toward the advancement of improved equipment for the handling of oil and gas from the well head to the pipe line.

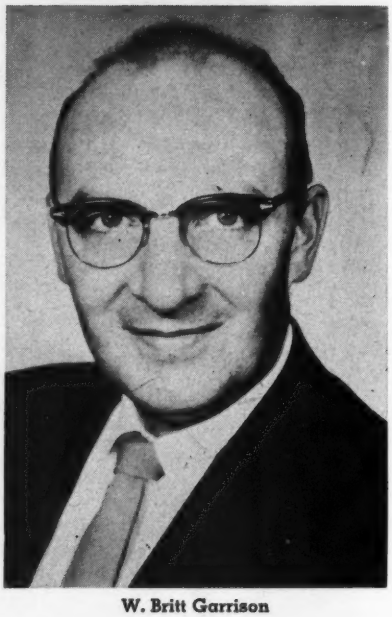
General offices of National Sales Company are located at 727 West 7th St., Los Angeles. **W. H. "Bill" Becker** is district manager. **Tom Denton,** sales engineer, headquarters in Bakersfield; and **Rex Meyers,** field representative, has offices in Ventura.

Keenan Pipe & Supply Appoints Lemke Manager of Tubular Sales

Eric Lemke, widely known in the oil field supply business, has been appointed manager of tubular sales of Keenan Pipe & Supply Co., a leading western distributor of many oil and industrial supplies, according to **Al Lasken,** vice-president in charge of oil and industrial sales.

Lemke, who has a background of 35 years experience in the oil industry, will be in charge of tubular sales of oil country casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe. He will divide his time between the main Keenan headquarters in Los Angeles and their oilfield branches in Bakerfield, San Bernardino, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson, Las Vegas, and Denver. He has been associated with Keenan for the past six years.

Eric Lemke



W. Britt Garrison

Lunkenheimer Transfers W. Britt Garrison to Los Angeles Branch

Transfer of **W. Britt Garrison** from the Denver, Colorado, sales office of The Lunkenheimer Company to the Los Angeles branch office, is announced by **Melvin W. Pauly,** vice president-sales, for the Cincinnati, Ohio, valve manufacturing firm.

Garrison will cover Southern California with L. Allen Barth, also of the Los Angeles branch, assisting N. R. Crum, California manager.

Following his discharge from military service he entered the industrial distribution field in sales capacities and was associated with the Crane O'Fallon Company, Denver. He served as branch manager for the Moorlane Company, also of Denver, prior to his association with Lunkenheimer.

Hydril Adds Carnahan

Hydril Company announces the addition of **David A. Carnahan** to its California sales force, where his thorough knowledge and understanding of drilling and producing

operations will prove invaluable to Hydril customers.

A registered mechanical engineer, Carnahan is widely experienced and well known in the oil industry, having held sales and management positions with prominent Western manufacturers. For two years he was V.P. and Chief Engineer for an international contracting firm.

T. H. Wallace Retiring; Western Gulf Headquarters To Denver Under A. M. Bell, Jr.

T. H. Wallace, vice president of Western Gulf Oil Company in Los Angeles, has announced his retirement effective July 1.

Wallace also announced the retirement of **T. F. Wissenbach,** manager of services, and **Paul O. Broxon,** divisional attorney, both of whom have been with Western Gulf Oil at Los Angeles.

According to the announcement, activities of Western Gulf, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corporation, will be under the supervision of **A. M. Bell, Jr.,** vice president of Western Gulf Oil. Bell's headquarters are in Denver, Colo.

Exploration activity of Western Gulf is under the direction of **Don Gilkison,** exploration manager at Los Angeles. With Wallace's retirement, Gilkison's office will be moved to Bakersfield, California.

Production operations of Western Gulf are already at Bakersfield under the supervision of **J. M. Otts, Jr.,** production manager.

W. M. Havel has been named clerical supervisor for Western Gulf at Bakersfield.

The Bakersfield office will report to Bell at Denver.

Under Gilkison in exploration activity will be **R. L. Johnston,** area geologist, and **T. L. Lewis, Jr.,** area landman.

Reporting to Production Manager Otts will be **R. J. Fernandes,** area engineer; **J. C. Benzley,** production geologist; and **D. M. Jeffus, Jr.,** area drilling foreman.

Production foremen will be **E. W. Hamilton** at Yorba Linda, **J. K. Beckett** at Bakersfield, and **P. V. Tuttle** at Sacramento. **G. W. Gaulding** continues as Paloma unit superintendent.

Mr. Wallace is a graduate of Texas A & M College and a veteran of thirty-four years with Gulf Oil Corporation. He has served in executive capacities with Western Gulf Oil in California since 1941.

Van Clief Vice President Western Div., Honolulu Oil Corp.

L. A. Cranson, president of Honolulu Oil Corporation, announced at a meeting of the directors of the corporation held in San Francisco on June 21, 1960, H. M. Van Clief was elected vice president—Western Division. Van Clief succeeds F. M. Cole, deceased, who served as vice president in charge of the Company's Western Division until his sudden death on June 8, 1960.

Van Clief was employed by Honolulu Oil Corporation in January, 1922, at Taft, California, following his graduation from Stanford University with a degree in geology. He worked in the oil fields at Taft in the roustabout gang, in production operations, and on drilling crews. In April, 1956, he was promoted from drilling foreman to superintendent of the California Division. On April 1, 1957, Van Clief was advanced to manager, field operations for the Western Division, which position he has held until his present election to vice president in charge of the Western Division. In his new assignment, Van Clief will move from Taft to the San Francisco headquarters Office.

Van Clief brings to his new position more than thirty-eight years of valuable training in field operations.

NEW LITERATURE

Brochure Describes Repair Of Oil Tanks with Epoxy Resins

A new brochure describing the advantages of rehabilitating tanks and metal surfaces with inert reinforced epoxies is available from Resin Applicators, Inc., a subsidiary of Raymond International Inc. The brochure illustrates methods employed by the firm's specialists to repair weeping riveted metal seams, pitted and leaking tank bottoms and corroded, scaling interiors.

Also illustrated are three unusual corrosion problems solved with epoxy resin application: a leaking over-water pipe line, a steel casing in a highly corrosive soil, and a series of corroded coal chutes feeding plant boilers.

For copies of the brochure please write to Resin Applicators, Inc., 140 Cedar Street, New York.

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CHAN'NEL.ING 1. To form a channel in; to groove. 2. To convey into or through a channel or channels. 3. Oil Well Drilling. In well cementing, a condition resulting from incomplete removal of fluid, gelled mud and filter cake from behind the casing by the ascending cement slurry.

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(3) Expensive squeezing
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Interesting Data From the P.E.S.A.

The economic status of the petroleum industry is graphically set forth in statistics just released by the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association which reflect a substantial reduction in the number of plants or companies manufacturing drilling and production equipment, and a sharp drop in the dollar volume of equipment and services.

The figures are contained in a survey made by the Commerce Department covering 1959 and while yet preliminary and incomplete, is sufficient to show a definite pattern.

The Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association cooperated with the Commerce Department in this survey and the statistics were reported at P.E.S.A.'s annual meeting in Banff, Alberta, Canada on Monday, June 27, by H. R. Safford, Jr., P.E.S.A. executive vice president.

The estimated final figure for dollar volume of equipment and services probably will approximate $900,000,000, but this will represent a 22% drop from the 1957 figure.

Other sections of the survey show relative positions, dollar-wise, of the four major city areas—Houston, Tulsa, Los Angeles and Dallas-Fort Worth—which remain approximately the same as reported in 1957.

The 1959 consumption of both carbon and alloy steel is down substantially from two years ago.

A total of 296 returns tabulated out of a possible 419 showed total dollar volume of $860,659,000. Of this amount, there is a tabulated total of $164,105,000 for services, or approximately 19% of the total sales volume recorded.

DETAILED STATISTICS

City Areas	1959	%	1957	%
Houston	$328,520,000	38.2	$434,314,233	37.5
Los Angeles	77,296,000	9.0	69,006,905	6.0
Tulsa	110,650,000	12.8	170,258,027	14.7
Dallas-Fort Worth	63,037,000	7.3	94,804,979	8.2
Total	$579,503,000	67.3	$769,384,144	66.4

Note: Of the 74 plant reports not received as of May 6, 1960, quite a few cover plants in the above city areas. It is possible that the percentage and dollar volume relationships will be altered in the event these outstanding reports are received.

In 1959, there were 50,893 well completions for a total footage of 208,250,000 feet of hole. The average depth of wells completed was approximately 4,092 feet, some 73 feet deeper than wells completed in 1958. In connection with the number of wells drilled for the past five years, the following table may be of interest:

Year	Published Completions	Approximations: Feet of hole Drilled	Approximations: Average footage per well
1955	56,682	226,270,000	3991.9
1956	58,418	235,400,000	4029.6
1957	53,350	219,400,000	4112.5
1958	49,111	197,384,000	4019.1
1959	50,893	208,250,000	4091.9
Total Domestic Drilling	268,454	1,086,704,000	4085.2

At this point (5/6/60) the tabulated consumption of carbon and alloy steels amounting to 422,696 tons, compared to the reported tonnage of this material consumed in 1957, is down approximately 41%. The reported requirement in 1959 for oil country goods (drill pipe, casing and tubing) amounting to 1,999,349 tons is down approximately 29.2% from 1957. Dollar-wise, and based on 1959 average prices (Iron and Steel Division) per ton of carbon and alloy steel, the decrease in total volume of oil country goods shipped for domestic consumption for the year 1959 compared to 1957 is as follows:

Year	Carbon	Alloy
1957	$474,828,706	$115,043,697
1959	350,729,001	88,451,740
Decrease	$124,099,705	$ 26,591,957

Percent-wise, the decrease in dollar volume of domestic shipments of oil country goods for 1959 compared to 1957 is approximately 25.6%.

Exports in 1959 are tentatively figured to be in the neighborhood of $176,000,000, which closely approximates the total of $179,000,000 for 1958. Exports for 1957 reached a total of $236,454,000. At this time, data is not available for the elapsed months of 1960.

Reserve Oil & Gas Co. Steps Up Drilling

Reserve Oil and Gas Company announced that it will spud Well RST 18-29 two miles south of its North Tejon Field, Kern County, in July. It will be the first well ever drilled in Section 29 which lies midway between the North Tejon and Tejon-Grapevine Field. The proposed well offsets a condensate producer in the JV Sand and will attempt to extend the JV Pool into Section 29, T11N., R19W.

Reserve is currently drilling three other locations in the North Tejon Field. Surface pipe has been cemented in Reserve's RWB 312-21, Section 21, T11N., R19W. The well is scheduled to drill to 12,150 feet to test the Vedder Z-1 Sand. It will be the first test in Section 21 for zones below the basalt. The well is offset on the west by Reserve's BWT 372-20 and on the north by Standard Muzinich Community 318-16. Both these wells recently obtained very good flowing completions in the Z-1 Sand with the aid of the Dowell-Gulf notch fracturing technique. Reserve has a 55 per cent working interest in this location and a 100 per cent working interest in the remainder of the section.

A second well in the Main Area of the Field, BWT 334-20, is presently coring at 12,306 feet and will be taken to 12,465 feet to evaluate the Z-5 Sand.

Reserve also announced that on June 21 it terminated its revolving credit agreement with Crocker-Anglo National Bank by paying the remaining $100,000 indebtedness on its $400,000 loan borrowed from the bank under the agreement dated December 1, 1958. The credit agreement, which provided a maximum loan availability of $1,500,000, was terminated because the Directors do not consider that the company will need to borrow any funds for some time to come. Termination of the agreement saves the company $7,500 per year commitment fee.

What price luxury? Gasoline is taxed more than mink.

Indispensable gasoline is taxed an average 33%, Milady's mink—10%. When consumers complain, however, about "the high price of gas," they don't seem to know they now pay less (before taxes) for 100 octane gasoline than they did for 50 octane thirty-five years ago. They don't know that two gallons now do the work of three, saving them millions of dollars each year. They don't know, but you do. Next time you get a chance, tell them about it.

SHELL OIL COMPANY

New Portable Kit Offers Economy and Convenience

A portable repair kit, designed for simple, economic, and rapid permanent repairs to pipe and tubing, pipe joints, pipe fittings, and tanks and other vessels has been announced by the Dresser Manufacturing Division, Bradford, Penna.

New portable repair kit offered by Dresser Manufacturing Division eliminates guesswork in combining the correct proportions.

Designated as the "Util-Seal" Kit, this new epoxy resin utility repair kit doubles as a carrying case, and is small enough to be carried as spare gear on all service trucks. Leaking bell and spigot joints, flanges, saddles, and caulked sleeves, as well as cracked valve bonnets and leaking threads can be quickly repaired by ordinary labor in a minimum of time with this kit, and it is particularly recommended for minor repairs in hard-to-get-at places such as gas mains. The especially proportioned materials in the Util-Seal Kit have also been thoroughly tested by Dresser to meet exacting requirements for regular maintenance as well as emergency repairs.

Application of this product is limited only by the imagination of the user, the company states, while at the same time the kit is packaged in such a way as to avoid expensive waste in the field. The Util-Seal material can be mixed in the field in the resin can supplied in the package, stirred, and applied with a wooden paddle, also provided in the package.

While Dresser recommends a clamp or split sleeve for repair of major splits and breaks in pipe lines, they felt that the newest developments in thermal plastics should be made available to their customers for special pipe repair applications.

Complete literature may be obtained directly from the company.

Automation and Halliburton Co. Sign Licensing Agreement

Corwin D. Denney, president of Automation Industries, Inc., announced on July 1st that contractual and licensing agreements were executed with the Halliburton Company through its Welex subsidiary to enable Halliburton to enter the field of ultrasonic non-destructive testing in the oil and gas industry. The signing of the documents culminated over nine months of concentrated research and development on the parts of both Automation and Halliburton to adapt the ultrasonic techniques and equipment used by Automation in the aircraft and missile industries to drill pipe and other oil and gas tubular products. Extensive field tests conducted during April and May in the Midland-Odessa area on drill pipe proved the technical and economic feasibility of the process. Halliburton plans immediately to commence offering the inspection service on a production basis. Foreign, as well as domestic, markets will be sought.

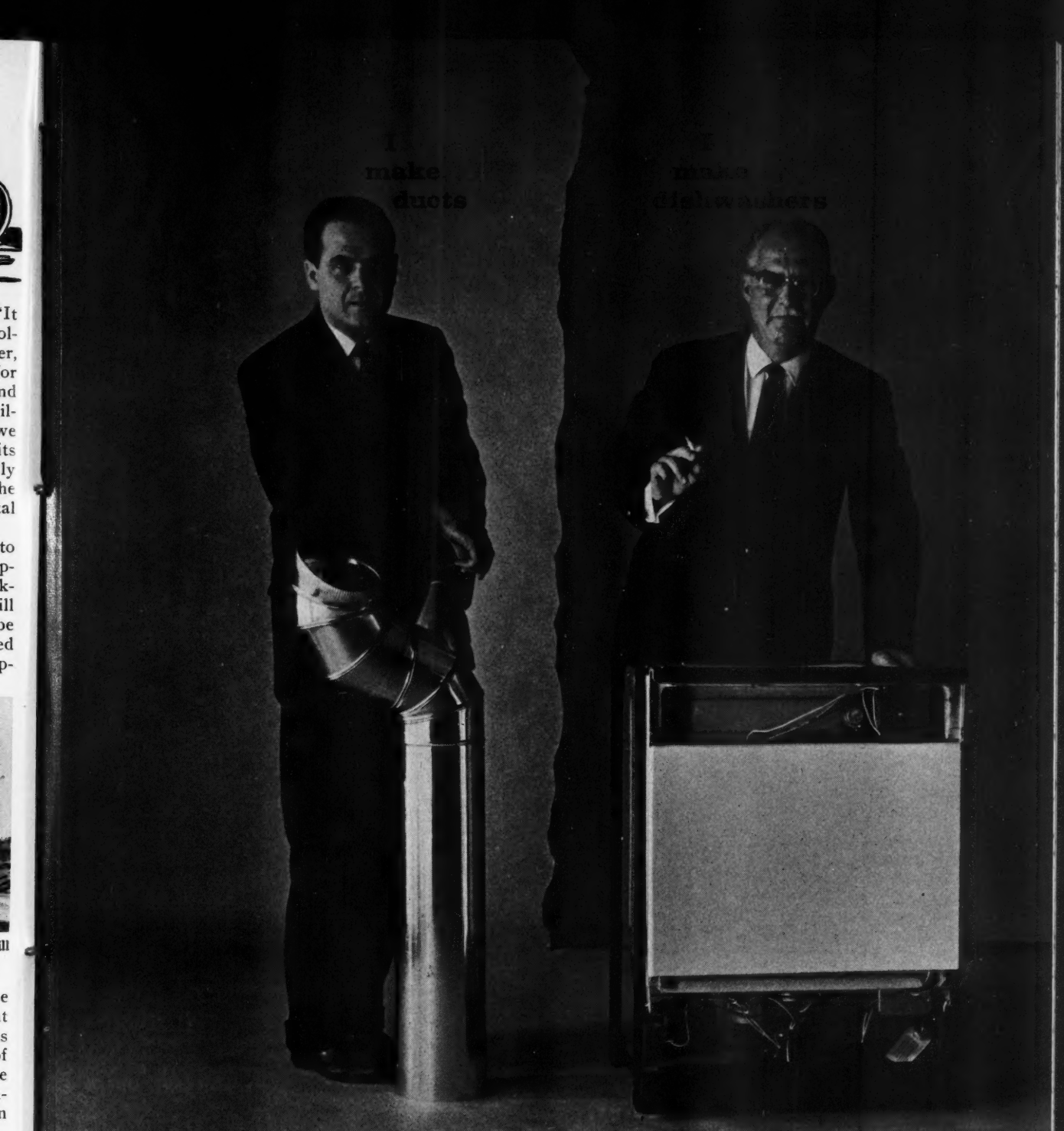
The agreements between the two companies caused Automation to extend licenses on certain patents to Halliburton for use in the oil and gas industry on a world-wide basis. In addition, Automation transferred title on certain instrumentation and equipment. In exchange, Automation received $102,000 in cash and will receive a royalty amounting to 5% maximum and 2½% minimum on Halliburton's ultrasonic inspection sales for the next ten years. "It is difficult to predict the sales volume of any new business; however, we know the potential market for this type of inspection in the oil and gas industry represents many millions annually and furthermore, we believe that Halliburton, through its Welex subsidiary, is in an unusually favorable position to capture the maximum percentage of the total market," Denney said.

The introduction of ultrasonics to oil and gas industry inspection represents a major technical "breakthrough." For the first time, drill pipe on a production basis can be accurately and positively inspected for structural deficiencies. This capability not only greatly reduces the risk of drill pipe failures in current drilling operations, but also permits the salvaging of literally millions of feet of used drill pipe which have been discarded and stored throughout the world due to the lack of an adequate inspection means.

Halliburton Company offers ultrasonic drill pipe inspection service.

New Triplex Plunger Pumps Offered by Gardner-Denver

Two new triplex plunger pumps are offered by Gardner-Denver Company for waterflood, salt water disposal, and for general industrial service. The new PQ and PS pumps are designed principally for continuous, full capacity operation in secondary oil recovery service. They



Whatever you make — ducts or dishwashers, hammers or hobs — Jorgensen's metallurgical engineers help you make it better by solving your problems of steel selection and processing. Count on Jorgensen, too, for immediate delivery and modern cutting facilities. You'll like the fast friendly service you get when you order from Jorgensen's complete stocks of steel... always available in a wide range of sizes, shapes and analyses. Whenever you need steel — call Jorgensen first!

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are also well suited for high pressure service in industrial applications.

The 15 horsepower PQ-2 pump has a 2" stroke and can be equipped with plungers from 2¼" to 1" in diameter. This provides maximum working pressures from 425 to 2140 psi and deliveries of 175 to 1700 barrels per day depending upon speed of operation and plunger size. Weight of the bare PQ-2 pump is 570 pounds.

The 2½" stroke PQ-25 pump is designed for 30 horsepower input. It can be equipped with plungers from 2¾" to 1" diameter, to provide maximum pressures from 450 to 2200 psi. Capacity ranges from 348 to 3300 barrels per day, depending upon plunger size and speed of operation. The bare PQ-25 weighs 720 pounds.

Design features of the PQ and PS pumps include Colmonoy plungers, aluminum bronze wing-guided valves, and direct drive through a double extended crankshaft. They also feature one-piece aluminum bronze fluid cylinder, removable stuffing boxes, insert-type connecting rod assemblies, and full splash lubrication.

Contact this publication or write to Gardner-Denver Company, Quincy, Illinois.

Halliburton Tests Gas Turbine Engine For Fracturing

Laboratory tests of a gas turbine engine being considered as a new power source for Halliburton Co.'s mobile fracturing units got underway in mid-June. The engine is General Electric's Model 720—a 300 pound, 900 horsepower powerplant in package.

This is the first use of gas turbines for fracturing or any oil field service equipment.

Halliburton has a two-part timetable for the gas turbine engine. For a few months it is being tested under simulated field conditions at the firm's Duncan, Okla., Technical Center. Then it goes into several months of field service on a fracturing truck, serving as the power source for one of the unit's two pumps.

Successful completion of the project will mean better overall fracturing treatments, the service company believes. Available horsepower from each mobile service unit—one of the big factors in hydraulic fracturing—will increase by more than half as compared to conventional diesel and gasoline power sources.

With reduction gear and accessories, the engine package is 85" long, 40" high and 28" wide. Halliburton plans to use regular diesel fuel to run the engine.

General Electric and Halliburton's Mechanical Research and Development department are collaborating on the tests. Engine performance under the pulsating load produced by the oil field service company's standard fracturing pump, the HT-400, will receive the most attention. Optimum operating ranges, power train and such factors as temperature, pressure, vibration and response will be studied.

Endurance tests at Duncan will produce the equivalent of some 1,680 fracturing treatments during the laboratory testing. Several thousand starts and burst accelerations, corresponding to the short operating periods required in fracturing, will be completed.

Another concern of both service company and operator, the problem of igniting flammable fracturing fluids, should be lessened by a gas turbine engine. The temperature of the turbine's exhaust outlet is slightly lower than the temperature at a diesel's stack. The exhaust on a gasoline engine is hotter than either diesel or turbine.

Some eight years ago Halliburton engineers began looking at gas turbine engines for use as mobile oil well servicing powerplants. Consideration was given to all gas turbines as they became available. This long-term study resulted in the decision to set up the actual evaluation procedure for the General Electric engine.

Lane-Wells Announces Dual Spaced Acoustilog

Sound velocity logs which record simultaneously a one foot spaced curve, a three foot spaced curve, and either a self potential or a gamma ray curve, are now offered by Lane-Wells Company, a division of Dresser Industries, Inc. Called Dual Spaced Acoustilog, the new service is a major advance over the original, single spaced equipment which was developed to assist in the investigation and interpretation of the seismic method of prospecting. Experience has shown that the Acoustilog is one of the most useful logs in evaluating porosity in massive sandstones and carbonate formations.

During the logging operation, the tool repeatedly generates a sharp, high-intensity sound. This sound passes through the formation and is picked up by sensitive detectors carried in the tool. A measurement is made of the time interval between the arrival of each pulse at the nearest and the more remote detectors. This interval time, a measure of the time required for sound

A General Electric gas turbine engine has been delivered to Halliburton Co. for testing as a fracturing unit powerplant. Inspecting the engine at Halliburton's Duncan, Okla., Technical Center are, left to right: W. D. Owsley, Halliburton senior vice president; R. G. Kelly, Halliburton senior vice president; Leroy Eaton, General Electric; and L. B. Meaders, Halliburton president.

to travel the fixed distance between the receivers through the formation, is recorded on the log. The log deflection also carries an acoustic velocity scale since the interval time recorded is reciprocally related to the velocity of sound in the formation.

Dual Spaced Acoustilog offers the exclusive feature of recording both a one foot and a three foot spacing simultaneously with either a self potential or a gamma ray curve. Spacing refers to the distance between receivers on the instrument. The one foot spacing gives a considerable amount of detail which permits direct comparison with the Minifocusedlog, the Minilog, the Focused Log and the drilling time and core data. The three foot spacing is used for averaging values over larger sections, and is readily correlated with the Induction Log, the Electrolog, and other types of resistivity logs. The self potential or gamma ray curve, made simultaneouslv, provides positive reference with other types of logs.

Because porosity evaluations are calculated directlv on the log, it is vital that the sound velocity measurements be completely accurate. Measurements are made in millionths of a second, and discrepancies which might appear minor may cause errors in interpretation. Exclusive design and circuit features of Lane-Wells Dual Spaced Acoustilog enable it to measure sound velocities within $\pm 2\%$ of known formation velocities. The accuracy of earlier equipment varies as much as $\pm 12\%$. This comparison of the relative accuracy of measurement has been proved by actual logs run in salt and anhydrite formations where sound velocities are absolute.

Because both the one foot and the three foot curves are recorded with the instrument in exactly the same relation to the formation, differences in readings are reliable and meaningful. "Cycle skipping," often misinterpreted as fractures on other logs, is completely eliminated. Running the self potential or the gamma ray simultaneously with the other two curves means significant savings in rigtime.

Since this logging service utilizes sound, the recording of any noise except the transmitted signal results in erroneous and confusing curves. Unique circuits in the new Acoustilog equipment completely eliminate such unwanted signals. This produces clearer, more accurate, more easily read logs.

Although instruments to be run in oil wells are made to withstand abuse, it is possible for delicate equipment to be affected during the logging operation. To guard against any possible change in instrument characteristics, Lane-Wells calibrates the Dual Spaced Acoustilog instrument before and after every log is run. These calibrations are shown on the customer's copy of the log for his permanent record. For the same reasons, the repeatability of the instrument is checked by running a repeat log of a section of each well. This repeat section log is also shown on the customer's log every time.

To assist in this operation, Lane-Wells has developed special scales and charts by means of which porosity values may be read directly from the log. Use of such interpretative aids in combination with other logs enables the operator to make rapid calculations of water content.

Contracts Awarded for Wharf And Pipe Line in Alaska

The award of two contracts for construction of a 22-mile pipe line and marine terminal wharf facility on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula was announced recently by the Kenai Pipe Line Company, an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of California.

J. Ray McDermott Company of Los Angeles received the contract to build an eight-inch crude oil line which will serve the Soldotna Creek and Swanson River Unit fields. The wharf facility will be built by J. H. Pomeroy & Co., Inc. and Ben C. Gerwick, Inc. of San Francisco as a joint venture. Construction will start immediately.

These projects will account for a major part of the estimated $4 million investment in the line and terminal announced by Standard last April. Completion of the pipeline, expected by the end of this year, will eliminate present limited trucking of crude oil to Seward on the southeast coast of the peninsula.

Kenai Pipe Line Company officials said the wharf contract covers construction of a facility approximately 900 feet in over-all length off the eastern shore of Cook Inlet. Capable of accommodating vessels up to 28,000 tons in size, the wharf will be linked to the shore by a 1,000-foot concrete and steel causeway. Water depth alongside the wharf will be 40 feet at low tide.

Morocco-Sahara Subject Of Talk at Luncheon

Robert Dyk, manager of foreign exploration, Tidewater Oil Co., addressed a luncheon meeting of the Pacific Section, A.A.P.G. giving an illustrated talk on Southern Morocco and the Spanish Sahara.

The luncheon was held Thursday, July 7 in the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles.

Preliminary Announcement Of Symposium on Fuels—Their Status Today

Man's constantly growing demand for energy, coupled with widely varying opinions as to where this energy will be found at lowest cost, is one of the vitally important problems confronting engineers and technologists. Nuclear power, solar energy, and a host of other sources are being given a more prominent place than they may deserve in our present economy. As a result, conventional fuels tend to be relegated to a secondary position. Yet even the most pessimistic observer realizes that coal, oil, and natural gas will continue to dominate the energy field for many years to come. Hence, the time seems ripe for a careful, definitive look at the status of fuels today, that their place tomorrow can be estimated most surely.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, through its Fuels Division, is organizing a three-day Symposium to provide an up-to-the-minute viewpoint of the fuels situation. To be held at Rutgers University on June 5-7, 1962, this Symposium will present a series of technical papers covering developments during the past decade in coal, oil, gas, and waste fuels. Authors of the 12 papers are being selected to provide the necessary background and experience to assure comprehensive and accurate reporting. Plans call for preprinting the entire series of papers and for distributing them before the Symposium, that special emphasis can be laid on discussions and comments from the floor.

Details of the program are now being settled. Preliminary arrangements ae being handled by William T. Reid, Chairman of the Fuels Division Executive Committee. Questions about the Symposium can be sent to him at Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Field Development

Pacific Coast and "4" Corners

LOS ANGELES BASIN

Mobil Stakes Venice Location

Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc. has staked a location for Southern Counties Gas Company No. 1 approximately 1¼ miles northwesterly of the old Playa del Rey-Venice field. Location of the wildcat test is at the intersection of Washington Boulevard and Sunset Avenue in the southwest quarter of Section 17-2s-15w and will be a Schist test.

Salt Lake Field Completion

Buttram Petroleum Corp. completed Gilmore No. 2 and shut the well in with no detailed information released on the completion. Derrick has been skidded to Gilmore No. 3 which will be drilled immediately. Locations have been staked for Gilmore Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Locations for all of the wells are immediately south and west from the intersection of Stanley and First Street in Section 21-1s-14w.

Riverside County Wildcat

Three miles east of the Prado Dam production, Fife Brothers has staked a location for Government No. 1, a 1200 foot test. Location of the test is in the northeast quarter of Section 22-3s-7w near Corona.

Athens-Rosecrans Outpost Test

Shell Oil Company has staked a location for Banks No. 5, a northwest outpost test south and west of the intersection of Figueroa and 135th Street in Section 18-3s-13w. The well will be bottomed at about 8800 feet and Camay Drilling Company has the contract to do the drilling.

Newhall-Potrero Field Well

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company is grading location for R.S.F. No. 152-7, a field development well located in Section 26-4n-17w.

Inglewood Outpost Abandons

After seven months of drilling, redrilling and testing, Humble Oil and Refining Company abandoned Buckler Community No. 1 located in the southwest quarter of Section 16-2s-14w on the southeast plunge of the Inglewood field. Drilled to a total depth of 13,516 feet with a final redrilled depth of 11,022 feet, test was made with 7" casing cemented at 11,521 feet, and again, after cutting and pulling 7" casing from 4085 feet, with 5½" casing at 10,061 feet.

Orange County Wildcat Test

Humble Oil and Refining Company is preparing to drill Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Trustee No. 1 in the southeast quarter of Section 15-8s-7w, a short distance west of its O'Neill No. 1 abandoned at a depth of 3966 feet and 2½ miles north of the Cristianitos Creek area where Humble developed a small producer and later abandoned the well.

L.A. Basin Well Redrills

In the Rosemead area, Humble Oil & Refining Company drilled to 7240 feet on Rosemead Oil Unit One No. 1 and is preparing to redrill directionally after plugging back to 700 feet. The test is located south and east of the intersection of the San Bernardino Freeway and Rosemead Boulevard in Section 19-1s-11w.

Brea-Olinda

Chanslor-Western Oil and Development Co. will drill Well No. 103, a field development well located in the northwest quarter of Section 8-3s-9w.

Belmont Offshore

Monterey Oil Company has staked location for another field well, Monterey-Texaco-State No. 109, located in projected Section 22-5s-12w.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Madera County Gas Test

Beach, Church and Bell are moving in rotary to drill U. S. Royalties No. 1-18 in the southwest quarter of Section 18-12s-15e. Proposed depth of the test is 4200 feet and it is located approximately 1½ miles west of Union Oil Company's U. S. Royalties No. 77-15 abandoned at a total depth of 6716 feet, and 1½ miles south of the Moffat Ranch gas production.

Sutter County Well Tested

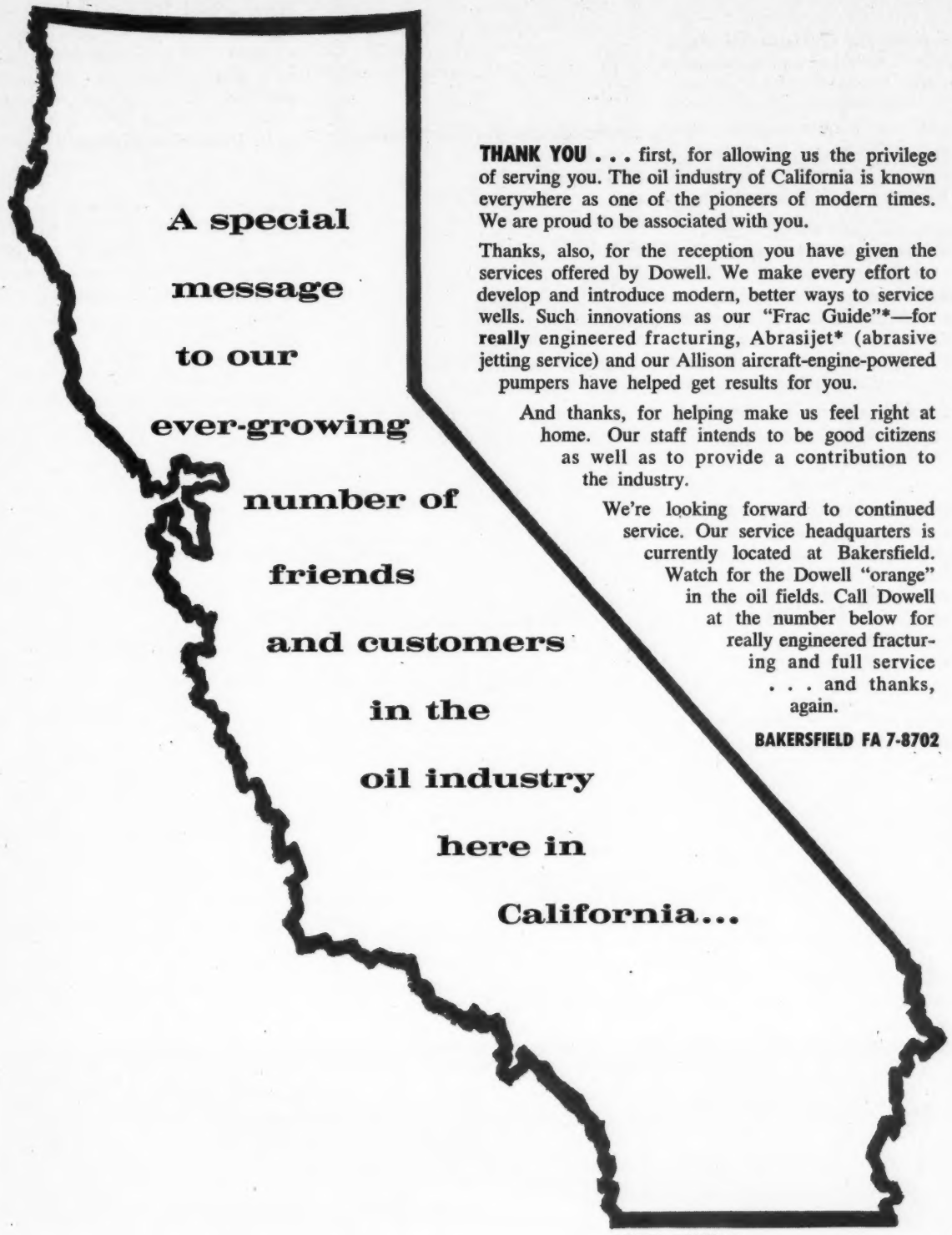
Cameron Oil Company and Franco Western Oil Company are drilling ahead below 7745 feet to the proposed depth of 8500 feet on Helen McLaughlin No. 1 after a successful open hole test of the interval 7348-7500 feet resulted in a flow of 3200 mcf of gas per day rate. On five successful tests of separate intervals, the total flow was 31,770 mcf of gas. The well is located in the southeast quarter of Section 5-14n-1e in the Grimes area.

Humble Gas Test

Three miles southeast of the town of Red Bluff, Humble Oil & Refining Company is moving in rotary to drill Henry James Goff No. 1. This wildcat test is located in the southeast quarter of Section 4-26n-3w in Tehama County.

Humboldt County Gas Completion

Zephyr Oil Company completed its second well in the Humboldt Bay area, Leon-Oro-Blanco No. T-2 flowing 4000 mcf of gas per day through a ¼" bean with flow pressures of 850/550 psi. Located 2000 feet west of its discovery well in the southwest quarter of Section 6-3n-1w, the test was drilled to a total depth of 4926 feet and cemented 4½" casing at 4850 feet. The well is producing from four zones per-



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San Joaquin County Wildcat

Signet Operating and Exploration Company of Bakersfield has staked a location for McMullin No. 2, a wildcat gas test in the northeast quarter of Section 26-2s-6e. The drill site is about 3000 feet southwest of the McMullin Ranch two well field.

Glenn County Gas Test

Patrick A. Doheny has staked a location for Baker-Knight No. 1 in the southeast quarter of Section 33-21n-2w north of Willows. Located on a 4400 acre block, the test will be drilled to about 6300 feet with Creslenn Oil Company and the Sesnon interests participating in the venture.

Tehama County Outpost Test

W. S. Payne, Jr. is preparing to spud James W. Morgan et al No. 3 located in the southwest quarter of Section 8-23n-3w. The location falls approximately 4000 feet northwest of the Kirkwood Gas field.

Amerada Extension Test Completed

Amerada Petroleum Corp. completed W. E. Rayn Gas Unit No. 1 flowing 7300 mcf of gas per day through a ⅜" bean. The completion is located in the southwest quarter of Section 18-6n-2e, one mile northwest of G. E. Kadane & Sons discovery well Maine Prairie Gas Unit A No. 1, previously known as the Northwest Maine Prairie Area and now officially designated as the Binghamton Field. The well was drilled to a total depth of 7654 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 7125 feet. The 5½" casing was gun-perforated at three spots within the interval of 6850-6798 feet. Brown Drilling Co. is moving in rotary to drill C. E. Rayn No. 1 for Amerada Petroleum Corp., located in the center of the southeast quarter of Section 18-6n-2e, approximately 2000 feet northeast of the W. E. Rayn Gas Unit No. 1.

Butte County Wildcat Test

In the Chico area, Gordon Oil & Gas Company of Beverly Hills is moving in rotary to drill Chica Community-A No. 1 in the southeast quarter of Section 8-21n-1e. Drilling contract has been awarded to the Santa Fe Drilling Co. to drill the 5200 foot test and A. A. Hopkins will do the petroleum engineering.

Contra Costa County Test

Trico Oil and Gas Company is drilling below 1500 feet on Keller No. 1, a wildcat gas test located in the southeast quarter of Section 22-2n-1w.

Sunray Glenn County Test

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company has staked location for Sunray-McCulloch-Coast Exploration-Von Bargen No. 1 in the center of the southwest quarter of Section 2-20n-3w, near Artois. The wildcat test will be drilled to about 6000 feet.

Angel Slough Test Abandoned

Humble Oil & Refining Company abandoned its Glenn County wildcat test, John R. Hulen et ux No. 2, at a total depth of 2550 feet. The test was located in the northwest quarter of Section 23-18n-1w.

San Joaquin County Test

Two miles south of the Thornton Gas production, C. D. Howe is grading location for Ball No. 1 in the northeast quarter of Section 11-4n-5e. The wildcat will be drilled to approximately 4000 feet.

Glenn County New Field Discovery

Humble Oil & Refining Company completed John R. Hulen et al No. 1 as a new gas field discovery flowing 2350 mcf of gas per day through a 22/64" bean with 800 psi flow pressure. Production is from the perforated interval 2396-2383 feet. The discovery is four miles south of the Afton Gas field in the southwest quarter of Section 23-18n-1w and was drilled to a total depth of 7019 feet. 7" casing was cemented at 3902 feet and the hole is plugged back inside the casing to 3710 feet.

Occidental Deep Test Abandoned

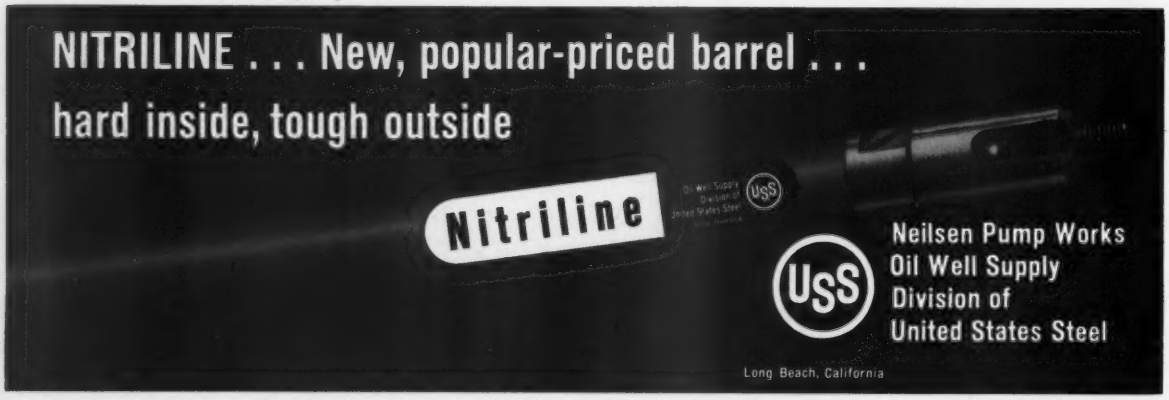
In the Arbuckle area in Colusa County, Occidental Petroleum Corp. abandoned its Arbuckle Section Four Unit No. 1 at a total depth of 12,005 feet. The well was a deeper pool test of the G-1 and G-2 Sands and tests recovered some gas and salt water. Location of the test was in the center of the northeast quarter of Section 4-13n-2w.

Santa Cruz County Test

Five miles northeast of the town of Santa Cruz, Santos and Tallakson Exploration Company of Santa Cruz is ready to Spud Well No. 1, a 2000 foot wildcat test. Location of the test is in the northeast quarter of Section 28-10s-1w.

Gas Completion For Brown

E. C. Brown, Operator completed H. D. Towne Unit No. 3 flowing 2000 mcf of gas per day through a ¼" bean with pressures of 1430/1435 psi. The completion was drilled to a total depth of 4000 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 3620 feet. Perforations open to production are from 3526-3508 feet and



3502-3472 feet. Location of the well falls in the northwest quarter of Section 31-5n-5e in San Joaquin County.

Red Bluff Area

Occidental Petroleum Corp. is staking location for Harris No. 1 in the southeast quarter of Section 23-26n-5w in Tehama County. Gene Reid Drilling has the contract to do the drilling.

COASTAL AREA

Oxnard Test For Getty

Getty Oil Company is grading location for Maulhardt No. 6, a southeasterly outpost test of the field, located in the northwest quarter of Section 12-1n-22w.

Bardsdale Well Deepening

Union Oil Company is deepening below 6300 feet on Geis-Robertson No. 1 from the old depth of 5887 feet. Located in the northeast quarter of Section 12-3n-20w, the well was completed first in 1947 pumping 60 b/d of 35 gravity oil cutting 20 per cent.

Two Tidewater Avenue Wells

Tidewater Oil Company is preparing to drill two development wells in the Ventura Avenue field on the V. L. & W. lease. Well No. 129 is located in Section 25-3n-23w and No. 141 in Section 19-3n-22w.

Three Exploratory Tests For Shell

Shell Oil Company will drill three exploratory tests in the San Bernabe area northwest of San Ardo in Monterey County. Bernard No. 56, a 2100 foot test will be drilled in Section 33-20s-8e. Shell-Kidd-Beebe No. 87X-3 will be a 4000 foot test and Anderson No. 32X will be a 3700 foot test.

Santa Barbara County Abandonment

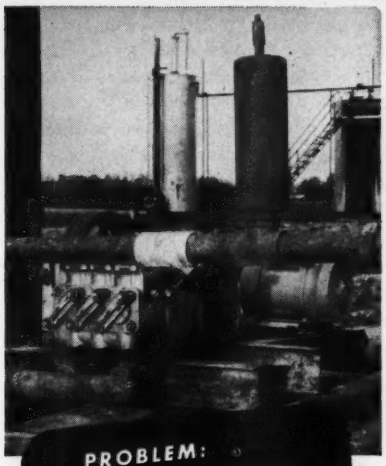
In the Hollister Ranch area 15 miles west of the Capitan Field, Frank Walters Oil Company drilled to a total depth of 7399 feet on Hollister No. 1 and after running logs plugged and abandoned the test. Location of the well was in the northwest quarter of Section 3-4n-33w.

Offshore Development

Phillips Petroleum Company suspended operations on Phillips Petroleum-Pauley et al-State 2207 E.T. No. 10A at a total depth of 5839 feet and a redrilled depth of 4946 feet. The test is located offshore from Cojo in projected Section 13-4n-34w.

Offshore from Gaviota in projected Section 35-5n-32w, Standard Oil Company drilled to 9007 feet on Standard-Humble-Gaviota State No. 4, and after cementing casing at an undisclosed depth is testing shut-off.

Standard Oil Company's Summerland offshore test, Standard-Humble-Summerland State No. 5, abandoned in October 1959 at a depth of 8469 feet, resumed operations and is redrilling below 4856 feet. Location of the well is in projected Section 35-4n-26w. Standard-Humble-Summerland State No. 15, also in projected Section 35, drilled to 8688 feet and is plugging back to redrill.



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SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

San Benito County Test

Six miles east of the town of Hollister, Petrolex Inc. is drilling below 750 feet on San Juan No. 1 located in the northeast quarter of Section 29-15s-15e. The well will be a shallow test.

North Tejon Outpost Test

Reserve Oil and Gas Company is grading rig site for R.S.T. No. 18-29 located in the southwest quarter of Section 29-11n-19w. The well will be a JV Sand test and is ¼ mile east of present production.

Kern County Gas Test

Jack W. Wood, Operator, of Ventura has staked a location for Hyde-K.I.M. No. 16-1, a wildcat gas test in the southeast quarter of Section 16-28s-23e. Drill site for the test is three miles southeast of the Buttonwillow Gas field.

McKittrick Shallow Test

J. Paul Sievers is preparing to drill ahead after setting conductor pipe on Townsite No. 2 located in the northwest quarter of Section 21-30s-22e. The well will be a 1200 foot test.

Bellevue Outpost Completion

Verde Enterprises, Operator for Ancora Corp. completed Ancora-Humble No. 66X-34 flowing 75 b/d of 30.0 gravity oil with a cut of 1.5 per cent. Flow was from the perforated intervals 7395-7410 and 7417-7414 feet through a 16/64" bean with 450 psi flow pressure. Total depth of the completion is 7591 feet with 5½" casing cemented at 7485 feet. Location of the well is in the southeast quarter of Section 34-29s-26e.

Six Wells For Occidental

In the Midway-Sunset field, Occidental Petroleum Corp. is preparing to survey in locations for six development wells on the Amber lease located in the northwest quarter of Section 26-31s-22e.

Antelope Hills Completion

Shell Oil Company completed Williams No. 177-6 pumping 258 b/d oil with a cut of 1 per cent from the perforated interval 2330-2205 feet. Located in the southeast quarter of Section 6-28s-20e, the well was drilled to a total depth of 2335 feet and cemented 7″ casing at 2230 feet.

Three Buena Vista Completions

Three flowing wells were completed in the field, two by Standard Oil Company of California and one by General American Oil Company of Texas. Standard Oil completed No. 516-21B flowing 267 b/d of 31.0 gravity oil cutting 2.8 per cent through a 20/64″ bean with pressures of 190/700 psi and 97 mcf of gas per day. Located in the southwest quarter of Section 21-31s-23e the well was drilled to a total depth of 5680 feet and cemented 7″ casing at 5231 feet. Standard's second completion, No. 532-28B located in the northwest quarter of Section 28-31s-23e, was good for 305 b/d of 31 gravity oil cutting 0.3 per cent flowing through a 17/64″ bean with pressures of 600/1020 psi and 458 mcf of gas. Total depth is 5700 feet with 7″ casing cemented at 5222 feet. General American Oil Co. completed Mays No. 533 flowing 175 b/d of 31.7 gravity oil with a 0.1 per cent cut through a 14/64″ bean with pressures of 220/900 psi. Located in the northwest quarter of Section 28-31s-23e, the well was drilled to a total depth of 5680 feet and cemented 7″ casing at 5250 feet.

Two Shell Wildcat Tests

Three miles southeast of the Shale Point area gas production, Shell Oil Company has staked locations for two wildcat tests. Unit No. 15 will be drilled in the southwest quarter of Section 9-27s-19e and Unit No. 41 in the northeast quarter of Section 9-27s-19e.

Honolulu Cymric Test

Honolulu Oil Corp. has staked location for Fitzgerald No. 26-62C, a field development well, in the north-quarter corner of Section 26-29s-21e.

West Mount Poso Test

Trico Oil and Gas Company has staked location for U.S.L. No. 6-1 in the southwest quarter of Section 6-27s-28e. The well will be a 2600 foot Vedder Sand test and is approximately 1½ miles west of the Mount Poso field.

OTHER AREAS

Alaska

There are four drilling wells in the State of Alaska and a fifth ready to spud. On Cape Fairweather, Colorado Oil and Gas Company is ready to spud Dangerous River No. 1 located in the northeast quarter of Section 17-29s-37e. The well will be a 8500 foot test. Richfield Oil Corp's. Cape Yakataga test, Kaliakh River Unit No. 2 in Section 28-20s-14e is drilling below 3900 feet. Halbouty Alaska Oil Company is drilling below 5700 feet on Halbouty Alaska No. 1 near Soldotna Creek in Section 21-6n-9w. Standard Oil Company and Richfield Oil Corp. have two tests drilling. S.R.U. Unit No. 32-33 in Section 33-8n-9w on the Kenai Peninsula is drilling below 5000 feet and Soldotna Creek Unit No. 14-4 in Section 4-7n-9w is drilling at about 8700 feet.

Colorado

B. F. Allison is running casing on Bollish-Ramey No. 1, a Logan County wildcat, after a satisfactory open hole test. On a test of the J Sand interval 4817-4800 feet with the tester open 1 hour recovery was 405 feet of oil, 60 feet of mud and 200 feet of water. Top of the J Sand was logged at 4764 feet. Located two miles northwest of the Padroni field in the southwest quarter of Section 13-9n-53w the well has a total depth of 4855 feet.

Location for a 5500 foot Mississippian test has been staked by Horizon Oil and Gas Company. Location for the test, State No. 1-16, is in the southwest quarter of Section 16-32s-42w in Baca County one mile south of the Ackman field.

Intex Oil Company completed its Intex-Alpha No. 1-16 as a dual completion flowing 2100 mcf of gas from the Frontier perforations 8630-8620 and 8608-8598 feet and 2200 mcf of gas from the Mesaverde perforations 3750-3735 feet. Location of the completion is in the southeast quarter of Section 16-7n-93w in Moffat County.

New Mexico

In the Angels Peak area of San Juan County, Aztec Oil and Gas Company completed McClanahan-D No. 14 flowing 7435 mcf of gas per day and an estimated open flow test potential was 11,656 mcf. Located in the northwest quarter of Section 23-28n-10w, the well was drilled to a total depth of 6580 feet and cemented 4½″ casing at 6580 feet and perforated the Dakota at four intervals from 6396-6546 feet.

El Paso Natural Gas Products completed Amarillo No. 2 flowing 230 b/d of clean oil from the Gallup perforations 5246-5230 feet through a 20/64″ bean. Gas was estimated at 1000 mcf per day with a flow pressure of 200 psi. Located in the northwest quarter of Section 27-29n-14w the well was drilled to a total depth of 5376 feet and topped the Gallup at 4922 feet and the Tocito at 5285 feet. 5½″ casing is cemented at 5376 feet.

Locations for three San Juan County tests were staked by three operators. Southwest Production Company will drill Holloway-Federal No. 2, a 6300 foot test, in the northeast quarter of Section 18-27n-11w. Aztec Oil and Gas Company is ready to drill McClanahan-D No. 16 in the southwest quarter of Section 24-28n-10w, and El Paso Natural Gas Products has a location for Allison Unit No. 23 in the southwest quqarter of Section 19-32n-6w. All three will be Dakota tests.

Montana

Great Northern Drilling Company is ready to spud Montana Power Co. No. 1 of the Medicine Unit Two in the northwest quarter of Section 19-31n-11w in Glacier County. The wildcat test is being drilled on a farm-out from the Union Oil Company of Calif. and will be a 9500 foot Madison test, about ¾ mile southeast of Union Oil Company's Morning Gun No. 1 well abandoned at a total depth of 9560 feet in the Madison. On initial test, the Union well flowed 6000 mcf of gas and 200 b/d distillate but declined rapidly and was abandoned.

North Dakota

Cardinal Petroleum Company's Herdt-Bank of North Dakota No. 1, a possible new discovery, has been taken over by The California Company. Located in the northeast quarter of Section 6-158n-80w in McHenry County, the well is swabbing and flowing oil from the perforated interval 4207-4202 feet in the Mission Canyon formation. The test was drilled to a total depth of 4213 feet and has 5½" casing cemented at 4201 feet.

Texaco, Inc., is drilling below 12,200 feet on its McKenzie County deep test, Garland No. 5, located in the northeast quarter of Section 16-153n-95w. The well, a Winnipeg test, will continue ahead to about 13,775 feet. Regardless of showings that may be logged in the lower portion of the hole, sufficient oil was recovered on two formation tests in the Devonian to indicate a producer.

Utah

After flowing 9167 mcf of gas per day and 830 b/d condensate from the Mississippian, Pure Oil Company's USA-C No. 1 has been shut in. The well is located in the southeast quarter of Section 4-30s-24e in San Juan County, 1½ miles northwest of the company's northwest Lisbon discovery well. The test was drilled to a total depth of 9126 feet and has 7⅝" casing cemented at 8146 feet.

Washington

Sunshine Mining Company and Cascade Gas Company are drilling below 750 feet on Rayonier No. 1, a 6500 foot test located in the southwest quarter of Section 24-20n-12w in Grays Harbor County. The test is in the Aloha area twelve miles north of the Ocean City area where Sunshine Mining Company developed production in Medina No. 1.

Wyoming

The Forest Oil Company and Union Pacific Railroad Company completed Arch Unit 4 No. 24-1 flowing 1125 b/d clean oil through a ½" bean with 300 psi flow pressure from the Almond perforations 4948-4928 feet. The completion, located in the northeast quarter of Section 24-19n-99w in Sweetwater County, was drilled to a total depth of 5359 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 5350 feet. The well is the third and best completion to date on the Arch Unit.

Although the well is still production testing, Texaco Inc. has an apparent discovery in Beacon Ridge Unit No. 1 located in the southeast quarter of Section 25-19n-99w, Sweetwater County. On a test of the sandfrac perforations opposite the Almond Zone perforated within the interval 5017-4999 feet, the well flowed 553 barrels in twelve hours or at a 1106 b/d rate. The test was drilled to a total depth of 5359 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 5350 feet. Top of the Almond was placed at 4920 feet and top of the Erickson at 5309 feet. Texaco's test is the first of three proposed locations to be drilled on the unit located between the Patrick Draw Unit and the Arch Dome Unit.

Shell Oil Company is still testing its Freemont County wildcat, Howard Ranch Unit No. 23-15 located in the southwest quarter of Section 15-39n-93w in the Wind River Basin. After acidizing the Lance perforations 9264-9250 feet the well tested at rates varying from 1000 mcf to 570 mcf of gas through a 1" bean. 50 b/d of 44 gravity condensate was recovered. The test was drilled to a total depth of 11,474 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 11,468 feet.

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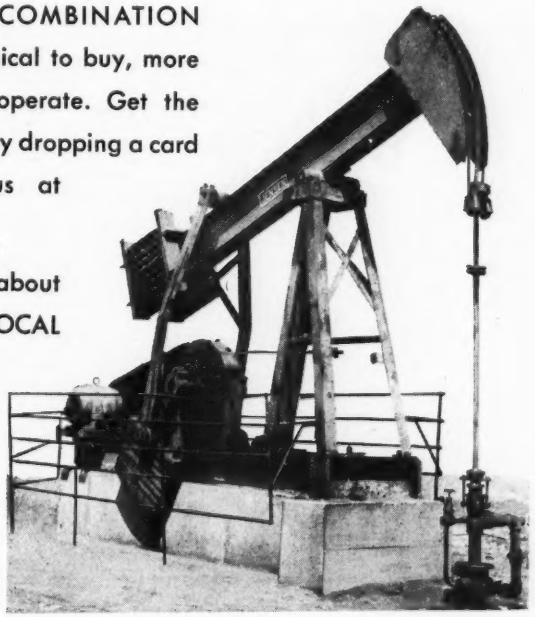

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THIS LAUGH

OFF!!

One chemist to another as glamorous girl walks by: "Now there's an arrangement of molecules for you!"

"Has your husband given up golf?"

"Yes, but he still uses the language when changing tires."

A man whose wife recently gave birth to identical twins became sick and tired of people who made goo-goo eyes at the babies and then asked the silly question, "Are they twins?" So he figured out a reply that stopped them cold.

"No, they're not twins," he now says. "I have two wives."

"Now children," said the Sunday school teacher, "I've told you the story of Jonah and the whale. Willie, can you tell me what the story teaches?"

"Yes'm," said Willie. "It teaches that you can't keep a good man down."

The customer lost his temper with the news salesman. But the more the customer stormed and raved, the more blandly unconcerned the salesman was. "Doesn't anything I say make the slightest difference?" the customer demanded.

"No," replied the salesman. "You see, prior to this job I was a baseball umpire, and I'm used to it."

A business school teacher was quizzing her class of stenographers.

"What is the first thing you do when your employer buzzes?"

A hand shot up quickly: "You pick up your notebook and pencil and answer the buzzard promptly."

Millie: "I went out last night with a Southerner. He took me to dinner and dancing and was a perfect gentleman. Then he took me home in a cab."

Tillie: "What happened then?"

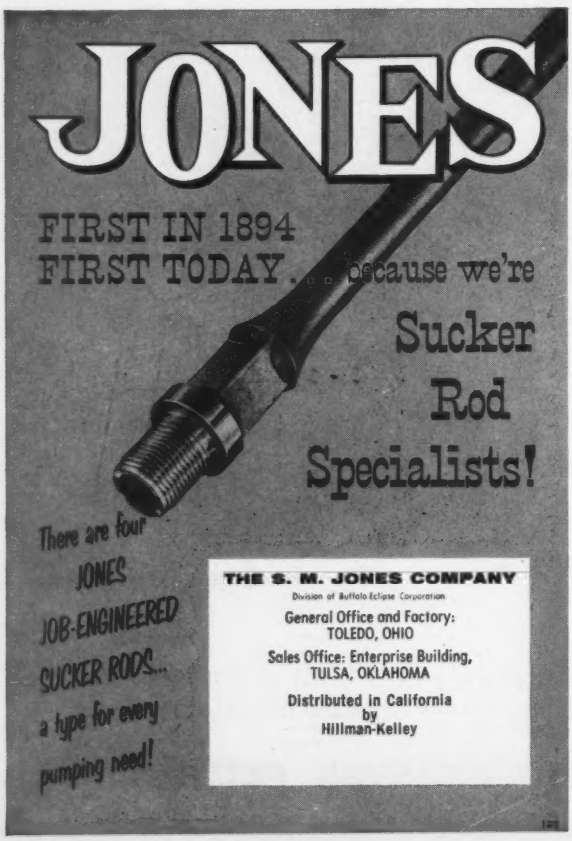
Millie: "He got a bit Northern."

The two hunters were lost in the snow-covered woods with only one rifle shell left. One of them took it and his rifle and went out in search of food. He had gone only a short distance when he found himself face to face with two wild bears. Spinning on his heel, he raced back to the camp, the bears in hot pursuit. Just as he reached the tent, he stepped aside quickly, and the two ferocious bears charged headlong into the tent.

The hunter closed the tent flaps, then shouted to his companion in the tent, "Skin those two right away while I go look for some more!"

There were just as many reckless drivers fifty years ago, but in those days they drove something with more horse sense than they had.

Then there was the Texas oilman who was so wealthy he had well-to-well carpeting.



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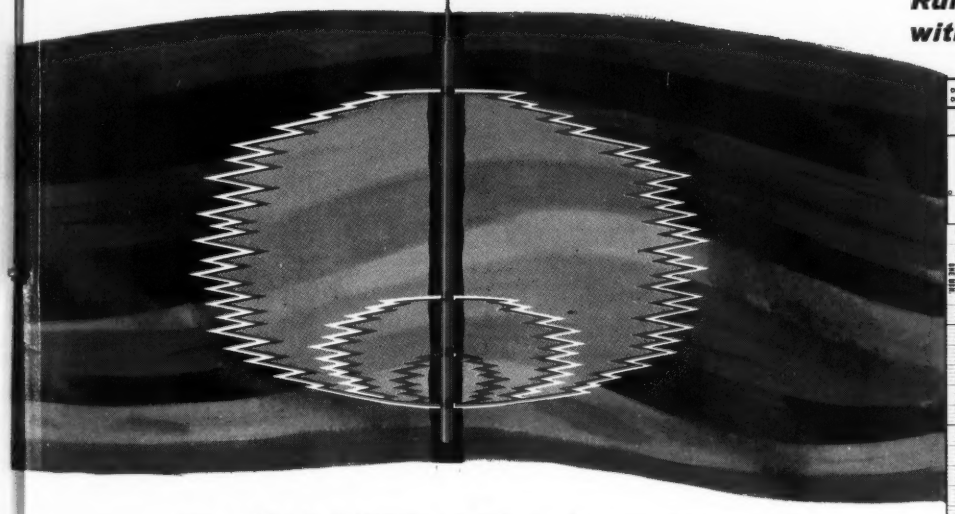

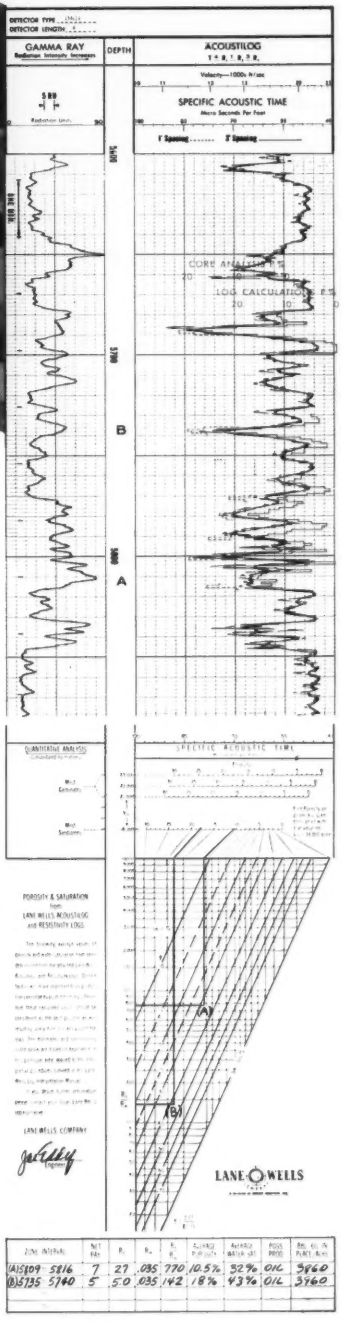

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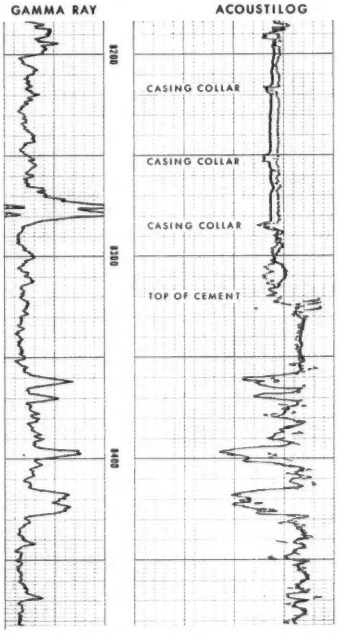
MOST MEANINGFUL!—Because both the 1′ and 3′ curves are recorded while the instrument is in the same position in the borehole, the differences in readings are significant and reliable. Porosities may be read accurately directly from the log. **MOST ACCURATE!** — Exclusive design and circuitry features of Lane-Wells Dual Spaced Acoustilog enable it to measure sound velocities within ±2% of known formation velocities.



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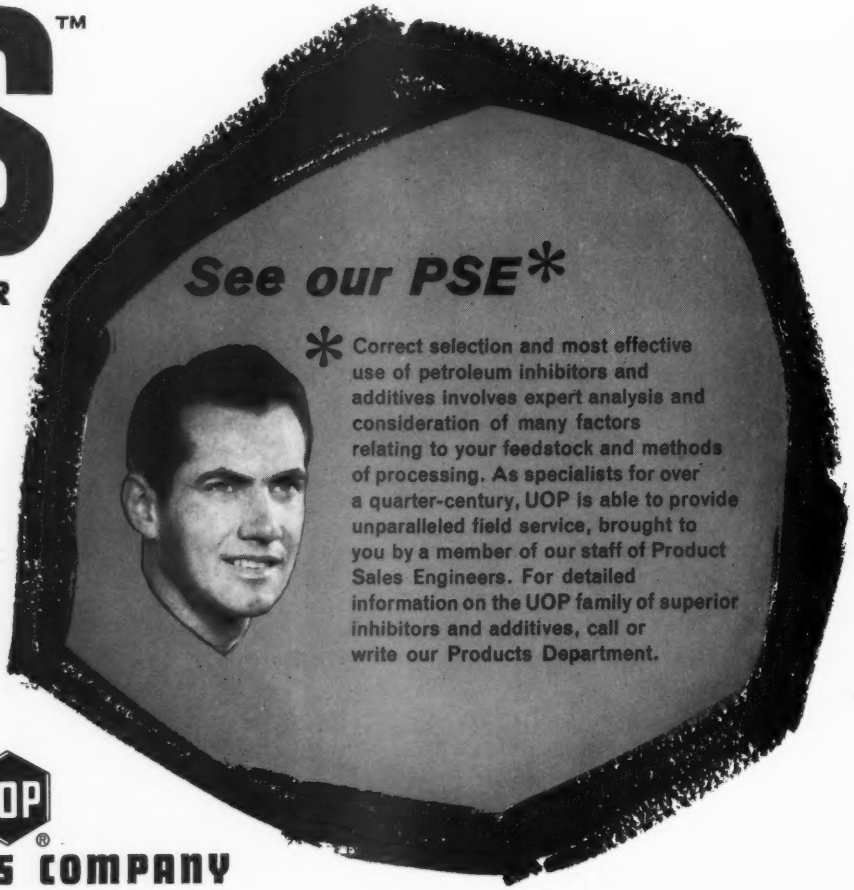
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